



**HAMS AND CHEESES, AND CON-
FECTIONARY from HOFFMANN.**
Bombay, 28th May 1878.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 29th Instant.

FINE Millinery consisting of Infants
Frock Bodies and Caps, Battiste
Dresses, Gauze Handkerchiefs Worked
Dresses, Stripes of Worked Flouncings
and Trimmings

Perry and Cyder, Gooseberry Jam
and Currant Jam and Jelly in small jars,
a neat Gilt Porcelain Breakfast Set,
Superfine Foolscap Paper, New Hunting
Saddles complete, &c.
Meadows Street, 28th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 29th Instant.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
A RIFLE
BY MORTIMER.
AND A DOUBLE BARRELLED
GUN
BY WESTWOOD.

ALSO
Unless previously disposed

A NEAT
BUGGY
CAPITAL
BUGGY HORSE
AND HARNESS
Meadows Street, 28th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE EXPOSED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
THE FOLLOWING
CHINA GOODS,

VIZ.
GILT and Silver Waist Clasps and
Buckles, Gilt Crosses and Gold
Puzzle Rings.

Black Crape Shawls and Scarfs, with
Scarlet and Black Flowers, coloured and
Black Crape Gowns, a Velvet Dress,
Ribbons, Crape Tippets with Trim-
mings, Ebony Puzzle Boxes with Books,
Ivory Parasol Handle, Whist Counter
Boxes, Ivory, Tortoiseshell and Mother
O'Pearl Card Cases and Snuff Boxes,
Scratch Backs &c.
Meadow Street, 28th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE
SUPERIOR SCOTCH
WHISKY
PRICE Rs. 25,
PER DOZEN.
Meadows Street, 28th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT
CALCUTTA BUILT
SHIGRAMPOE
AND HARNESS.
PRICE RUPEES 1100,
Meadows Street, 28th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
PROOF

PORTTRAITS

Of the late Right Rev. REGINALD
HEBER, Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
PRICE EACH RUPEES 5.
Meadows Street, 28th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A LARGE
IRON
BOOK SAFE,

PRICE Rs. 400.
Meadows Street, 28th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
CURRICLE
WITH SHIFTING SHAFTS
AND PATENT AXLES
PRICE Rs. 550.
Meadows Street, 28th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A LIGHT
SHIGRAMPOE.
PRICE Rs. 400.
Meadows Street, 28th May 1828.

TYABJEE AND CO.

PROPOSE disposing of a splendid
and valuable selection of JEWEL-
LERY by LOTTERY, to the amount of
6705 Rupees No. of Tickets 149 with 31
prizes. Price of each Ticket 45 Rupees
To be drawn as soon as the Tickets are
all taken, of which due notice will be
given by advertisement.
(2) Bombay, 28th May 1828.

FOR SALE,

BANCOOT HEMP, BALE LASH-
INGS, of best and Superior descrip-
tion for Cotton, manufactured under
the superintendence of Mr. RANNEY,
on moderate Terms. For particulars
apply at the Office of Messrs. RE-
MINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.
or FRAMJEE COWASJEE.
Bombay, 21th May 1828.

FOR SALE,

CARBONELL AND SON'S CLARET.

AT the Warehouse of FRAMJEE
COWASJEE, a fresh lot now
imported per ship *Janet*, Captain An-
drew Dott, from London, a few quarter
cheats of CARBONELL'S second growth
CLARET, at 30 Rupees per dozen.
Terms Cash.
Bombay, 28th May 1828.

FOR SALE,
AT THE

GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS REMINGTON CRAWFORD
AND CO.

FINE OLD SHERRY (Pale and
Brown) in Butt and Hogshead,
at Rs. 900 per Butt
Ditto Ditto in six or
three Dozen Cases, at Rs. 23 per Doz.
First Growth CLARET from
TODD AND BOSANQUET
in Six dozen Cases, at Rs. 40 per Doz
Bombay, 28th May 1828.

SECOND
CALCUTTA LOTTERY
CE 1828.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are
for Sale at the Office of Messrs.
SHOOTON MALCOLM AND CO. at
Rupees 120 each.
Bombay, 28th May 1828.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1828.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are
for Sale at the Office of Messrs.
RANKEN and SAUNDERS, at Rs.
120 each.
Rampart Row, 28th May 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GODOWNS
OF

MESSRS. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
(RECEIVED PER SHIP EXMOUTH.)

VERY superior White SPARKLING
CHAMPAGNE, in cases of 3 and 6
dozen each,.....at 40 Rs. per doz.
Bombay, 28th May 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GODOWNS
OF

MESSRS. PATRICK STEWART AND
CO.

SODA WATER in Pint Bottles, from
Schweppe of London, in Casks of
6 dozen each, at Six Rupees per dozen.
Bombay, 28th May 1828.

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION,

A FEW pipes of excellent LON-
DON PARTICULAR MADEIRA
WINE, from the house of Murdoch
Yuille and Co. at Rupees 600 per pipe.
Also, a few quarter casks of MALM-
SEY from the same house, at Rupees
250 per quarter cask.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. WM.
NICOL AND CO.
Bombay, 28th May 1828.

Edujgee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY next the 2d Proximo,
THE REMAINDER

OF THE STOCK IN TRADE

OF THE LATE

MM. ROBERT BAXTER,
At his Shop in Meadows Street,
VIZ.

JEWELLERY, Glass Ware, Large
Pier Glass, Bengal Table Cloth,
Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs, Europe
Flannel, Boat Cloaks, Blankets, Europe
Carpeting, and a number of other Shop
articles.

Bombay, 28th May 1828.

FOR SALE!

AT THE
GODOWNS OF
MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

A FEW 6 dozen Cases of Superior
CLARET of the Vintage of 1822
from Messrs BELL RANNIE, AND
CO. of LEITH Just imported per *Lady*
Hannah Ellice—at Rs. 30 per dozen.
Bombay 28th May 1828.

TO BE LET.

A WELL known and commodious
HOUSE called the Bee-Hive
was lately occupied by GEO. W. AN-
DERSON ESQUIRE, for particulars ap-
ply to JUGONNATHJEE SUNKER.
SETT.

Bombay, 28th May 1828.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST.

A FEW Spare Copies of the first
number of the NEW QUAR-
TERLY ARMY LIST will be for Sale
at Messrs. HIGGS AND BRIGGS.
PRICE Rs. 3 PER NUMBER.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION

AT NOON

On SATURDAY the 31st Instant
AT THE

NAVAL Coopers Sundry unser-
viceable victualing Stores, re-
turned from H. M. Ship *Java*, *Cyrene*,
and *Bombay*.
Terms Cash, and the lot to be cleared
away immediately.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT NOON

On FRIDAY, the 30th Instant.

AT

GODOWN
IN KITS IN BUILDING.

SUNDRY articles recovered from
the wreck of the Ship *TYNE* con-
sisting of,
Bar and Bolt Iron.
Iron Knees and fastenings.
Sheet Copper, Anchors.
&c. &c. &c.

Terms 10 per Cent deposit the Lots
to be cleared in 3 days, and paid for be-
fore taken away, or to be resold on ac-
count of the purchasers.

Bombay, 28th May 1828.

For Freight to Liverpool

THE FINE NEW SHIP
BOLIVAR,
OF 400 TONS,

Capt. Benjn. Wider.



WILL be dispatched for
the above Port, about
the 10th of June.
Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.
Bombay, 28th May 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE SHIP
MEDINA,
OF 500 TONS,

James Miller,
COMMANDER.



DAILY expected to arrive.
This Vessel has lately un-
dergone a thorough repair,
has been elegantly fitted up for the ac-
commodation of Passengers, carries a
Surgeon, and will have an early dispatch
from this.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM
SKINNER and CO.
Bombay, 28th May 1828.

Passage to London,

THE FINE RIVER BUILT SHIP
LADY RAFFLES A I.
BURTHEN 600 TONS,

William Tucker,
COMMANDER.



WAS to Sail from Lon-
don direct for Bombay, in all
February, and may be expect-
ed here in June. This Ship has a dou-
ble Stern, the Cabins are large and ele-
gantly fitted up, and she will carry an
experienced Surgeon.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM
SKINNER and CO.
Bombay, 28th May 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH MAY 1828.
No. 131 of 1828.—Captain J Cocke, of the 3d
Regt. N. I. is permitted to resign the situation of
Acting Persian Interpreter to the Officer Command-
ing the Poona Division of the Army.
Bombay Castle, 19th May 1828.

No. 132 of 1828.—The Honorable the Governor
in Council has perused, with equal surprise and in-
dignation, the gross and calumnious attack which
the Editor of the Bombay Gazette has, in his paper
of the 14th instant, made upon the character of the
Second Grenadier Regiment. Although the Editor
has, in the Extra Gazette of the same day, endeav-
ored to extenuate his conduct, on the ground of
being misled by false information, such explanation
or apology can be received as no adequate expiation
of so serious an offence; but believing, as the Go-
vernor in Council is inclined to do, that the Editor
has acted from ignorance more than intention, and
has been prompt to express his contrition, he forbears
the adoption of those extreme measures which the
occasion would so fully justify; for there is no duty
which Government deems more incumbent upon it
than that of guarding the reputation of its native
Troops, and while it assures the gallant Corps who
have been so deeply injured of its full participation
in their indignant feelings at the false imputations
cast upon it in the Bombay Gazette, it hastens to
publish to the Army at large this expression of its
sentiments.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9 per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 105 B' by per 0 | 0 Sass.
Madras, at 30 days sight, at 99

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in
Bengal on the 18th August 185, selling at 105 1/2
B' by per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 219 B' by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 248 Ditto.
To London... Per Ton 2 Guineas.
To China... Per Candy. Rs. 28 to 25.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY 1828.

In our Extra of Saturday Night, we endeavoured to place before our readers the most striking features of the Intelligence received by the H. C. Ship DUNIRA, all that is therefore now left to us, is to give in detail the occurrences already recorded, for after an attentive perusal of our Files, we find little more of importance to communicate, the Ministry appear to be in a very unsettled state, his Majesty seems to wish that the Successor to Lord GODERICH, should pursue the same line of conduct, and is anxious, to retain in his Councils, all those who at present form the Administration, so decidedly liberal are the views entertained by his Most Gracious Majesty of the line of Policy to be pursued in the Government of England.

The Madras Gazette of the 17th May gives us the following information.

By the arrival of his Majesty's Ship Champion, from Trincomalie we receive the gratifying intelligence, that the Crew of H. M. Ship Java, were fast recovering from the effects of the Cholera, with which they had been severely visited while at Bombay. The violence of the disease was not subdued, until the Ship fell in with the S. W. Monsoon, and one Midshipman and about twenty men had fallen sacrifices to its baneful influence. The Admiral we understand intends proceeding forth-with to Penang, and there to make a considerable stay.

LORD GODERICH.

We collect under one head, all the information that has met our view relating to the resignation of his Lordship, and leave our readers to form their own conclusions as to the probability of his throwing up the reins of Government. It strikes us however that his Lordship is harassed and distressed by the evident want of unanimity in the existing Ministry, and to that is to be attributed his wish for retiring from Office.

(From the Times 18th December.)

Lord GODERICH's tender of resignation is no doubt an important occurrence at the present moment, for, the fact being unquestionable, it is impossible not to look with some anxiety to his successor. His Lordship did not, as a late noble Premier was used to do, threaten to quit the King's service, merely to carry some point to which the King was adverse. Lord GODERICH had no such petulant motive to incite him to the act of which we first gave public notice: he had his own way, at least enough, so far as related to his colleagues; and his wishes have never been thwarted by His Majesty. His resignation was made in good earnest; and in such a case, the tender of resignation may be considered as tantamount to the act of resignation. It is impossible to keep the man long against his will, the motives for the act continuing the same.

Some of our contemporaries—if evening papers can be called the contemporaries of those of the morning—assert that Lady GODERICH's health and feelings have been the cause of the proceeding which her Lordship has adopted. We are willing to allow that her Ladyship may have had her share in the business; but still, motives, personal as confined to his Lordship individually, and political as resulting from the state of the country, have, as we at first asserted, been the chief operating causes.

Some persons speak of Lord HOLLAND, as likely now, or soon, to be admitted into His Majesty's Council, we know not in what station. It is obvious that the Ministry cannot be considered as a settled body till Lord GODERICH's wish has had its completion. His Lordship will, no doubt, continue afterwards to defend and support those with whom he has acted, and to his co-operation with whom he owes the honour of the peerage.

Lord LANSDOWN, though under an understood engagement to hold his first Court of Lieutenancy on the 18th (this day,) still, we believe, remains in town.

By further information, we learn that the attempt to supply Lord GODERICH's place was not long in being made. On Friday,—yes, so long ago as Friday last!—we have some reason for believing a messenger was despatched to Lord HARRINGTON, at his seat, Sandon, in Staffordshire, with an offer of it: his Lordship came to town immediately, and went yesterday with Mr. HUSKISSON

to Windsor. The result of the visit of course is not known; and it must only be taken as our simple opinion or conjecture, that the proposed or attempted arrangement will not succeed. Should our conjecture be verified, there will then, no doubt, be a considerable discussion, whether a Wig or an Anti-Catholic shall succeed to the chief office in the State. We do not think it likely that even the difficulty of finding a successor to Lord GODERICH will produce the effect of making him resume, or continue in his place. Family reasons might in part weigh with him; but excessive apprehension and embarrassed feelings, created by what he esteemed the perplexity of public affairs, constituted the predominant motives for the step he has taken. We believe his Lordship is not expected in town before Thursday next.

There is, we have reason to believe no doubt of the fact that Lord GODERICH has tendered his resignation to His Majesty, and that His Majesty has declined to accept it without further consideration on the part of his Lordship. In the mean time, the noble Viscount is stated to have gone down, on Saturday to his brother's residence in Bedfordshire, whence he will return on Wednesday. Some of Lord GODERICH's friends are not without hopes that his Lordship may yet be induced to remain in office.

The fact of the tender of the resignation, which has been so absurdly contradicted, partly from ignorance, partly from interested motives, has been sent in a formal and official communication to the Duke of PORTLAND, who is at Nice. We shall not speculate at present on the probable consequences of this event: but we think we may assure our readers, that the Ultra faction have no chance of return to power.

(From the Morning Chronicle 18th Dec.)

The Courier of last night contradicts, in positive terms, the rumour of Lord GODERICH's resignation. Notwithstanding this positive contradiction, we can assure our readers, from good authority, that his Lordship has tendered his resignation to the KING, on the ground of his private domestic anxieties, and the state of his health consequent on them—that his Majesty has requested him to hold his office until an arrangement can be made for filling it—and that there is every reason for supposing that there exists, in the highest quarter, a decided wish to replace his Lordship in such a manner as may be consistent with the maintenance of the principle on which the existing Government is formed, and with the retention of all the other persons in office who now compose it. A few days will serve to shew the result.

THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

(From the Times, 25th December.)

The despatches last received from our Ambassador at Constantinople, which come down to the 29th ult. inclusive, are said to be of great importance. So much of their contents as has been rumoured among the friends of Ministers, goes to exhibit the conduct of the Turk in colours of the most unchanging and inexorable obduracy. No one point, it is believed, has yet been conceded to the demands of the allied negotiators, nor have their representations been received in any better spirit than that of indifference, if not of scorn. Under these circumstances, and with such prospects, the Ambassadors on the 28th ult. required their passports from the REIS EFFENDI, and made every preparation for a speedy departure from the Turkish capital. Mr. STRATFORD CANNING, it is said, had written, to Corfu to announce his intention of immediately repairing thither. In the mean time, the REIS EFFENDI is reported to have sent on the 29th a proposition of a trilling and useless nature to the Allies, which was construed no otherwise than as a proof that there existed some wish to procrastinate on the part of Turkey. A Divan was to sit the same evening, and on its resolves the Ambassadors supposed that the question of peace or war was in all likelihood to turn. While this appears to have been the impression upon the minds of our countrymen at Constantinople, as it is undoubtedly of well-informed persons here, we ought not to lose sight of the fact attested by all experience, of the character and policy of these infidels—viz. that there is positively no assurance one hour, of what they will do next. If they see that the cordiality of the Allied Governments still continues, and that the insinuations and assurances of a certain Court are not in a train to be realized, there still remains a hope that at the last hour, the Porte may recover its scattered senses, and see what all Europe has long been convinced of,—namely, that the sole chance of escape from dismemberment is in immediate submission. To the last we shall not absolutely despair of peace, confessing all the while that every indication is at present warlike.

The Turkish preparations for active war are pressed with the utmost ardour and alacrity. This, with a sober and calculating Government, might lead to no conclusion but that it meant to negotiate the more freely: but in Turkey, as they act apparently from impulse, we must not trust our judgment to reasoning upon interests so much as to an observation of the passions—

(From Belts Weekly Messenger, 17th Dec.)

The Augsburgh Gazette contains an article dated Constantinople, Nov. 11, from which it appears that the three Ambassadors had sent their answer to the conditions which were proposed to them on the 8th, on the part of the Porte. It turns on the three following points:—

1. The treaty of the 6th July, which has not been annulled, forbids the Allies to abandon the question of Greece as the Porte desires.

2. The Turkish fleet gave occasion to the battle of Navarino, which destroys every claim of the Porte to an indemnity.

3. The Porte has the less reason to expect satisfaction, as it was informed in due time that an event such as that at Navarino might occur, if it did not listen to the counsels of moderation, or if it should be the first to attack.

This note is said to conclude (continues the Journalist) with the expressions of a wish that the

Porte may accept the pacification of Greece, and give a favourable answer on this subject. Until they shall have received this answer, they will not leave Constantinople. Preparations for departure are, however, making in their hotels. The Ambassadors of France and England have freighted Sardinian vessels, not having any of their own nation at their command.

The following diplomatic dialogue (if such a term can be applied to written questions and responses) between the Allied Ministers and the Reis Effendi appears in a German paper. The quaint vivacity of the second reply is full of Oriental humour:—

"After the Ambassadors had heard of the engagement at Navarino, of which the Porte was still in ignorance, they determined, on the 1st of November, to feel the pulse of the Unbelievers, by putting three interrogatories, which, with its answers subjoined to each, are represented to have been as follows:—

"First.... What are the instructions which the Porte has sent to Ibrahim Pacha?—Answer.... The Porte has not questioned the Allied Courts respecting the instructions they have given to the Commanders of their squadrons. It therefore does not feel obliged to communicate to the Courts the instructions given to its General."

"Secondly.... In what light would the Porte consider hostile operations on the part of the three squadrons, if occasioned by Ibrahim Pacha persisting to refuse compliance with the declared will of the Allied Courts?—Answer.... We hope that no hostilities have taken place, and we do not feel disposed to declare now what we should do, in certain cases. People do not give a name to a child before it is born and its sex known!"

"Thirdly.... Does the Porte persist in its refusal to accede to the proposals of the Allied Courts?—Answer.... The Porte will never depart from the principles it has already expressed."

LIST OF SHIPS FOR BOMBAY.

NAMES.	COMMANDERS	Appointed to sail from the Downs	TON-NAOES.
CERES.....	Daniel Warren..	1st Jan.	282
MEDINA.....	James Miller....	" "	469
HARLEQUIN....	Alex. O'May....	16th "	350
ROYAL GEORGE.	Steph. Ellerby...	25th "	480
THORNE.....	Will. Johnstone..	2nd Feb.	300
EGYPTIAN.....	Will. Lilburn... "	10th "	360
LADY RAFFLES.	Will. Tucker....	28th "	360

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Malville, 7th Regt.
Lieut. E. M. Earle, 24th Regt.
Cadet Pottinger, Artillery.
DEPARTURES.—Captain E. Willoughby Staff.
Asst. Surgeon T. Armstrong.
Asst. Surgeon, John Forrest H. M. 20th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon W. B. Taylor, Veteran Batt.
Lieut. E. M. Earle, 24th Regt.
Ensign J. Harris, 6th Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 20th.—Barque Admiral Benbow, (Free Trader) M. Walker Commander, from Rio de Janeiro, left 12th February.

22nd The Ho. C. Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Purbhoy Sarang, Com. from Tankara Bunder.

24th The H. C. Ship Dunira, Capt. M. Hamilton, Com. from London, left Downs 6th Jan.

25th The H. C. Sloop of War Coote, David Jones Esq. Capt. Com. from the Malabar Coast, left Cochin 5th May Touched at Calicut and Mangalore.

Do. Ship Gallovidian, (Free Trader) John Martin Com. from Liverpool 5th Jan.

May 27.—Ship John Adam, D. Sterling Com. from Persian Gulph, Bussorah 14th April Beshire, 5th May, Muscat 18th Inst.

Passengers per The H. C. Ship Dunira.—W. R. Morris C. Service, Chas. Clarke Writer, F. J. Morris writers proceeding to China, Cadet John Williams, Bombay Cliv. Eldred Pottinger Artillery, A. F. Rowan Artillery Robert Wallace, Bombay Infy. Gordon Rippon, Wm. Roper, H. C. Jones Thos. Spens, R. W. Horne, F. W. Follett, C. A. Montague free Merchant, J. W. Young, Vo. Bombay Marine, John Buckle, do. George Gumbrough do.

Per The H. C. Sloop of War Coote.—Capt. Graham A. D. C. to the Honble the Governor.

Per John Adam.—Mrs. Sterling and Child.

DEPARTURES.

20th Ship Charlotte, John Crockett, Commander to China.

Do. Ship Golconda. Chas. C. Clark Com. to China.

Do. H. C. Cruiser Nautilus. Lieut. H. Wyndham Com. to the Persian Gulph.

25th Ship Cleveland (Free Trader) Wm. Havelock Com. to London.

Do. Ship Pasco, Wm. Morgan Com. to China.

Do. The H. C. Schooner Vigilant, Doss Mahomed Syrang Com. to Surat.

26th Ship Lord Castlereagh, A. Hogg. Com. to China.

Do. His Majesty's Ship Bombay. A. Campbell, Esq. Capt. Com. to London.

Barque Sherburne, G. Whith Com. to China.

Passengers by Ship Cleveland.—Lieut. Hamilton, H. M. 41st Regt. Mr. Estance, Mr. Laird, Mr. Malcolmson, Mr. Sharpe.

Per Barque Sherburne.—Mrs. White and Child.

SHIPS LOADING.

Janet for London; Thomas Ritchie for London; Boliver for London; Lady Hannah Ellice for London; Gleniffer for Greenock; Fortune for Greenock; Mountstuart Elphinstone for Greenock; Anna for China; Helen for China; Glenelg for China; Lowjee Family for China; Charles Forbes for China; Bannerman for China; Exmouth for China; Sophie for Bordeaux.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.

Cumberland, Gleniffer, Thomas Ritchie, Cumberland, Gleniffer, Exmouth, Fortune, Janet, Boliver, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Lady Hannah Ellice.

Admiral Bombay, Gallorudian.

COUNTRY SHIPS.

Helen, Bannerman, Asia Felix, Ann, Lowjee, Glenelg, Charles Forbes, Oscar, Almeida, Ahmody, Johanna, and Lady Caroline.

PORTUGUESE.

Anundpursad, Dom Manoel.

ARAB.

Moidinbuz, Fatayalabad, Asadolbhar, Wootman, Futaysalun, and Futaynsary.

H. M. SHIPS.

Bombay.

H. C. CRUIZERS

Discovery.

FRENCH

Sophia

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 12.—Ship Indian Oak, Captain J. Reid, from Allepey 4th April.

13th, H. M. Ship Champion, Captain G. Delme, from Trincomallie, 11th May.

14th, Brig Diligent, Captain A. Gassier, from Bordeaux, 14th September, Malabar Coast 28th April and Pondicherry 13th May.

Do. Ketch Nelson, Captain E. Morris, from Colombo the 3d and Pondicherry 13 May.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 9.—Brig Cartha, Captain J. S. Lindsay, for the Northern Ports and Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. M. Ship Champion, Captain G. Delme.
Ship Prince Regent, Captain Murphy.
Ship Indian Oak, Captain J. Reid.
Brig Diligent, Captain A. Gassier.
Ketch Nelson, Captain E. Morris.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 3. Bark Mary Ann Sophia, A. Henderson, from Madras the 27th April.

—Bark Swallow, R. H. D. Fowle, from Malacca the 1st April.

5. Ship Asia, Henry Ager, from New South Wales the 13th February.

7. American Ship Georgian, John Land, from Philadelphia the 3d January and Pondichery the 1st May.

8. The H. C. English Brig Helen, Captain J. J. R. Bowman, from Sandaway 29th April, and Amherst Town 30th April.

Passengers per bark Swallow, R. H. D. Fowle, commander. From Manila:—James Law, Esq. Merchant, and R. S. Kierulff, Esq. Supercargo.

Per bark Mary Ann Sophia, A. Henderson, commander. From Madras:—Mr. G. Barker, Free Merchant.

Per ship Asia, H. Ager, commander. From New South Wales:—Mrs. Martin, and K. M. Martin, Esq. Surgeon.

Per Helen, from Sandaway:—Captain Bell and Lieut. Maling, 68th Regiment; 45 Sepoys and Followers.

Per ship Georgian, from Philadelphia:—Messrs. J. H. Foster and S. W. Archer, Supercargoes; Mr. R. Dulton, Surgeon.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 4. H. M. Sloop Satellite, Captain J. R. Laws, for Madras.

5. Ship Carron, Thomas McCarthy, for Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Nagpore, on the 3d May, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. Fraser, Nagpore Service of a Son.

On the 25th Instant, the Lady of George Forbes, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Monday, the 26th Inst. Mr. F. E. Menese, of the Actt. General's Office, to Mrs. Mary Anderson, Widow of the late Mr. E. L. Henderson Librarian.

DEATHS.

Deeply regretted, on Sunday Morning the 25th Instant, Aged 69 Mary Elizabeth, relict of the late Dr. Wm. Paget and daughter of the late Robert Doubleday Esq. of Hackly Grange. Northumberland—After a residence of nine Months in a Country which she had visited from devoted affection to her Family she suffered from a long and painful illness through which she retained the energy of mind which imparted the tone of Genius and originality to her commonest actions and conversation, united to a beautiful simplicity of character and that total absence of selfishness which was remarkably shown in her last moments, by her intense anxiety to relieve in those about her the pains which she herself was actually suffering from. To the associates of her Friendship and to her Children she was in expressible endeared. Other it may be truly said she was "an Israelite indeed in whom was no guile."

At Sattara, on the 16th Instant of acute liver complaint Assistant Surgeon Gentlman, M. D.

On Saturday morning 17th Inst. about 3 o'clock, Mattinga, John Berriman Subconductor of Ordnance aged 34 years, leaving a disconsolate widow and two small children to deplore their loss. His remains were accompanied to the grave by his numerous friends and acquaintance, by whom he was universally beloved and regretted.

On Tuesday, the 20th Inst. At the house of Capt. Robert Graham, of the Ship Exmouth, at Colaba. John McDonald Esq. late Surgeon of that Vessel aged 24 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Ootacamund, on the 7th Instant, the Lady of Malcolm Dewin, Esq. of a Son.

On Tuesday, the 13th Instant, the Lady of W. Scott, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 8th Instant, at the Presidency, the Lady of John Walker, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday the 6th Instant, at St. Thomas's Mount, by the Rev. Mr. Glenkings, Lieut J. Timins Baldwin, of the Madras Artillery, to Barbara, third daughter of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq. Mel-fort, Argyleshire.

On Monday, the 28th of April, by the Reverend Vicar J. X. Santimano, at Covelong, Joseph Bildebeck, Esq. to Miss Mary Charlotte Boutelet, the daughter of David Boutelet, Esq. late Superintendent of Police at Pondicherry.

DEATHS.

At Vizagapatam, on the 7th Instant, Captain P. S. Hele, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

At Palaveram, on Saturday the 10th Instant, Lieut. James Henderson, 49th Regiment N. I.

At Cuddalore, on Tuesday the 6th Instant, deeply regretted by all who knew her, Magdalen, wife of Mr. George Oliver, Assistant-Surveyor, aged 21 years.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

NONE.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 5th May, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Francis De Monte, to Miss Mary Morgan.

At Calcutta, on the 6th May, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Bates, Captain Thomas Sewell, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to Margaret Susanna, daughter of Major P. M. Hay.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 7th May, at the Cathedral, Gilbert Ainslie Young, Esq. Barrister, to Mrs. Emily Barretto.

At Sylhet, on the 1st May, by C. Tucker, Esq. Commissioner, F. Funnell Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Eliza Brodie.

DEATHS.

At Calpee, on the 13th April, Sir Harry Varelst Bart., Bart. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, Commercial Resident at Etawah and Calpee, in the 59th year of his age, having been born on Christmas-day, 1769.

Sir H. V. Varelst, was the only son of the late Sir Lionell Varelst, Bart. and was appointed a writer on the Bengal Establishment in 1790. He filled various situations under this Government, with the approbation of his superiors, and was in all things a truly honourable and conscientious man.

At Chinsurah, on Saturday, the 3d May, of the Cholera, Mrs. Maria Greenway, wife of Captain John Greenway, aged 50 years.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

At Stonehaven, Scotland, on the 25th Nov. last after a protracted and painful illness, William Nicol Esq. of Inverlony in the 62 year of his age.

At Greenock early in December last, Walter Ritchie Esq. in the 55 year of his age.

At Steubhouse Stirlingshire, N. B. on the 17th November last, Sir William Bruce, of Steubhouse, Bart. in his 85 year.

English Extracts.

ST. JAMES'S Dec. 13.

The King having been pleased to nominate and appoint the Right Hon. Frederick James Lamb, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, to be a Knight Grand-Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, His Majesty was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon him, and to invest him with the ensigns of a Knight Grand-Cross of the said Most Hon. Order.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Dec. 18.

Description of the Uniform Which, in pursuance of His Majesty's pleasure, signified to his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, is to be worn by Officers in the Royal Navy.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

Coat, Blue cloth, with a white stand-up collar, with two inch lace round the top and front; a slashed sleeve with blue three-pointed flap and three buttons and holes; a white cuff, with two inch lace, of the navy pattern, round the top and down the front edge; pocket-flaps with three points, no buttons; the body of the coat lined with the same cloth, and the skirts lined with white kersymerie; two rows of buttons in the front, ten buttons in each row; the two rows to be three inches apart from the front of the button-hole to the centre of the button; the skirt to begin at one-sixth of the circumference from the front edge, two buttons on the hips, and two buttons on the bottom of the pleat; the button to be raised, gilt, one inch in diameter, indented with a round rim, and within the rim an anchor and a cable, and a crown over between two wreaths of laurel; two gold epaulettes, with 40 bullions each, over a bounet and a crescent, and edging to the strap, with silver anchor

and crown and three silver stars, two stars on the crescent, and one star above.

Waistcoat, single breasted, white cloth or kersymerie, with buttons half inch diameter, of the same pattern as the coat.

Trowsers of blue cloth, with gold lace, of the same with as on the coat, down the outside seams to be worn over short boots.

Crest or stock, black silk.

Hat, cocked; the flaps ten inches in the back, eight and a half inches in the front, six inches at each corner; bound with gold lace, two and a half inches wide, showing one inch and a quarter on each side, with a black silk cockade six inches wide; looped with six gold bullions, three and a half-eighths of inches wide, and the two centre twisted, with a button of the same size and pattern as the coat, and tassels, with five gold and five blue bullions each.

THE SWORD, BELT, AND KNOT.

Sword—solid, half basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion head back piece, white fish-skin gripe, bound with three gilt wires; outside length, five inches and three quarters, inside length, four inches and a half.

Blade—slightly curved, with a round back, 31 inches and a quarter long, one inch and three-eighths wide at the shoulder, with a double-edged spear point.

Scabbard—black leather, top lock, plain, four inches long, with plain broad hook, threaded chape six inches long, horse-shoe bottom; the hilt and mounting of brass, lacquered.

Belt—black patent leather frog shoulder belt, two inches and a quarter wide, with brass regulating buckle and loop to be worn under the waistcoat.

Knot—blue and gold-ropes, 23 inches long, with ditto ditto vellum bucket-work head, and 12 gold bullions; a piece of the same sort of cord, 14 inches and three quarters long, is fixed to the hilt to which the knot is affixed.

ADMIRALS.

The same as the foregoing, but with three stars only on the epaulettes.

VIC-ADMIRALS.

The same, with two stars on the epaulettes.

REAR-ADMIRALS.

The same, with one star on the epaulettes, COMMANDERS OF THE FIRST CLASS, CAPTAINS OF THE FLEET WHEN NOT FLAG OFFICERS, AND FIRST CAPTAINS OF SHIPS.

The same, but with epaulettes of Captains above three years' standing.

CAPTAINS.

The same, but the lace on the collar and cuff to be one and a half inch wide, and the bottom to be without the laurel leaf; the epaulettes of those of three years' standing to have a single anchor and crown; and of those under three years' standing to have the anchor alone.

The hats the same, but bound with black silk instead of gold lace, looped with four gold bullions, the two centre twisted.

COMMANDERS.

The same as Captains, but their epaulettes are to be without either crown or anchor.

LIEUTENANTS.

The same, with the lace one inch wide, and one epaulette on the right shoulder of the same description as Commanders, and a strap on the left shoulder similar to the strap of the epaulette.

The loop of the hat to be of two gold bullions twisted.

All the foregoing officers who are to wear lace down the seams of their trowsers of the same width as that of their coat may, when they choose, in undress, wear blue trousers without the gold lace, and officers of all ranks are to wear blue trousers, except in hot climates, or on home service in the summer, when all ranks are permitted to wear white Russia duck trousers.

All the other officers of the fleet are to wear the same uniforms as at present established by the regulations of the 1st of January, 1825, for their full dresses, with the following exceptions.

The buttons, which are to be of their present pattern are not to exceed in number those on the coats of the Commissioned Officers.

Masters, mates, masters' assistants, and midshipmen, are to wear the sword of the above pattern, and volunteers of both classes are to wear dirks only.

Boatswains, gunners, and carpenters, are to wear plain round hats; and midshipmen, masters' assistants, and volunteers of both classes, are to wear round hats, are allowed for their present address, but the loop is to be of gold twist.

The officers of the fleet will observe that there is no longer any difference of full dress or undress except in the particular of gold lace on the trowsers of commissioned officers, as already stated; and that at the King's or Queen's drawing-rooms officers are to wear white cloth or kersymerie breeches, with button of the waistcoat pattern, with white leather sword-belt and white silk stockings, with gold or gilt knee and shoe buckles; on all other occasions whatsoever they are to wear blue trousers and short boots, as already stated.

CLOAKS AND GREAT COATS.

The uniform cloaks and great coats of the Royal Navy are to be blue, lined (when lined) with blue or white.

Officers when on leave in the neighbourhood of their ships or on such duties as in the opinions of their immediate commanding officers or of the senior officer on the spot, do not require them to appear in the regular uniforms above-described, may wear in lieu thereof, a short blue single-breasted great coat, with a stand-up collar; mates and midshipmen wearing such coats are to be distinguished by one row of gold twist on each cuff; Lieutenants, by one row of gold lace, a quarter of an inch wide, on each cuff and Captains, by two rows of such lace on each cuff and Captains, by three rows of such lace on each cuff.

If Flag Officers shall, under similar circumstances, think proper to wear great coats of the same description in lieu of the proper uniform, they are to wear their proper epaulettes upon it.

All great coats to have the appropriate button of the rank of the respective officers.

All officers may wear in undress at sea, a round jacket without skirts, with their appropriate buttons, and a round black hat, with a narrow black silk band and a black buckle, and a black silk or leather cockade with a loop of the same material and half the width of the lace of their respective coats, or if they have no lace on their coats of black silk riband except Midshipmen, Master's Assistants, and Volunteers, who are to have a loop of gold twist, as before stated; or a blue cloth cap, with a band round it, of half the width and material of the lace of their coats; officers who have no lace to their coats, who now wear gold bands, may have a band of gold lace, half an inch wide, round their caps; other officers are to wear such bands as at present.

Patterns or drawings of each of the before-mentioned articles of dress are to be seen at this office, and at the office of each Port Admiral; and his Royal

Highness directs, that no article shall, after this date, of any other pattern. Articles which have been already made a different pattern from the foregoing, may however, be worn till the 1st of January, 1829, after which no deviation whatsoever from the establishment will be permitted.

By Command of his Royal Highness.
J. W. CROKER.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE Dec. 17.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Captain Giles Rickaby to be Major, by purchase vice Charterton, promoted; Lieutenant William Armit to be Captain, by purchase, vice Rickaby; Cornet Bryan Burrell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Armit; Ensign Lawrence Charles Bayntun, from the 7th Foot, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Burrell.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons—George Vandeleur, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Whyte, promoted.

12th Ditto—Capt. W. Graham to be Major by purchase vice Vandeleur, promoted; Lieutenant George Marryat to be Captain, by purchase, vice Graham; Cornet Frederick H. Vane to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Marryat; Hon. Charles Robert Weld Forester to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Vane.

16th Ditto—Cornet James Whitwell Torre to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Everard, whose promotion has not taken place.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant John McGregor to be Captain, vice Dudgeon deceased; Ensign George Haddington Dalrymple to be Lieutenant, vice McGregor; Gentleman Cadet Augustus H. S. Young, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Dalrymple.

9th Ditto—Ensign Christopher Teesdale, from the half-pay, to be Ensign, vice Frederick Robinson, who exchanges.

11th Ditto—Lieutenant David Richmond, from the 47th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wiley, who exchanges.

14th Ditto—Lieutenant James Johns, from half-pay Royal Marines, to be Paymaster, vice Matthews, appointed to the 31st Foot.

15th Ditto—Captain William Robert Brudenell Smith, from the half-pay, to be Captain, paying the difference, vice Doyle, appointed to the 87th Foot.

17th Ditto—Ensign John Charles Best, from the 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Wood, who exchanges.

21st Ditto—Charles James, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davies, who retires.

25th Ditto—Henry Pinder, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Osborn, promoted.

26th Ditto—Lieutenant Peter Percival Brehaut to be Captain by purchase vice Shearman, who retires; Ensign Alexander Trick Colley to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Brehaut; Charles Henry Peirse, gent., to be Ensign by purchase vice Colley.

29th Ditto—Captain John Vincey Evans to be Major, by purchase, vice Stannus, who retires; Captain Alexander Sharrock, from the half-pay, to be Captain vice Evans.

32d Ditto—Captain John Rowland Smyth, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Edward Shewell, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Sergeant Major Thomas Healy to be Quartermaster, vice William Pepperal, who retires upon half-pay.

33d Ditto—Ensign James McCarthy to be Lieutenant vice Jackson, deceased; Gentleman Cadet Charles Forrest, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice McCarthy.

36th Ditto—Ensign and Adjutant James Douglas Hamilton, Hey to have the rank of Lieutenant.

45th Ditto—Captain Elliott Armstrong, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice James Stewart, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Ensign George Blacke Hildebrand, from the 55th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Brooke, dismissed the service.

46th Ditto—Brevet Major Sir John Scott Lillie, from half-pay 60th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hans Morrison, who exchanges; Assistant Surgeon Henry Wyat Radford, from half-pay 65th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Richard Hewat, who exchanges.

47th Ditto—Lieutenant William Henry Wiley, from the 11th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Richmond, who exchanges.

49th Ditto—Hough Parker, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Tyssen, promoted.

52d Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon Charles Brown, from the 64th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Macartney, promoted in the 81st Foot.

55th Ditto—Edward Foy, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hildebrand, promoted in the 45th Foot.

57th Ditto—Ensign Charles Dunbar, from the 87th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Wood, who exchanges.

58th Ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel Miller Clifford, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Henry John, who exchanges.

59th Ditto—Major John M'Mahon, from half-pay 60th Foot, to be Major, vice Fuller, promoted; Captain Christopher Gerard Rigby Collins, from the half-pay to be Captain, vice Robert, Whittle, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Oswald S. Blackford, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton, appointed to the 65th Foot.

65th Ditto—Captain Richard Leslie Dundas, from the half-pay, to be Captain, paying the difference, vice Smyth, appointed Sub-Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands; Ensign Walter Bates to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Ramsbottom, promoted; Charles Thomas Freer, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bates Hospital-Assistent Richard Elligott to be Assistant-Surgeon vice O'Reilly, deceased.

66th Ditto—Captain Thomas Henry Johnston, from the half-pay, to be Captain vice John George, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

67th Ditto—Lieutenant Isaac Elton, from the half-pay to be Lieutenant vice William Lorain, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

71st Ditto—Sergeant-Major Thomas Creighton, to be Quartermaster, vice Agnew, deceased.

72d Ditto—Lieutenant James Campbell, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant vice Robert Schneider, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

74th Ditto—Frederick James Taggart Hutchinson, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bayntun, appointed to the 4th Dragoon Guards.

76th Ditto—Lieutenant Horatio Edward B. Hutchinson, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Austen, promoted.

80th Ditto—Henry West, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice O'Brien, appointed to the Royal Staff Corps.

82d Ditto—Lieutenant Thomas Hadvin, to be Adjutant, vice Elliott, promoted.

84th, Ditto—To be Captains—Lieutenant Samuel Taylor, Basden, vice Worth, deceased; Captain William Hambury Davies from half-pay 8th Foot, vice Sampson Stowell Sealey, who exchanges.

To be Lieutenants—Lieutenant Frederick Holt Rose, from the Royal Staff Corps, vice Basden.

86th Ditto—Major Frederick William Kyn, from the half-pay to be Paymaster, vice Harry Gope who retires upon half-pay.

88th Ditto—Captain John Sidney Doyle, from the 15th Foot, to be Captain, vice James Carroll, who retires upon half-pay, receiving the difference; Ensign Joen Wood, from the 57th Foot, to be Lieut vice Dunbar, who exchanges.

90th Ditto—Captain Frederick White, from half-pay, to be Captain vice Thomas Nicksell, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

Hill's Brigade—Hospital-Assistent Robert M'Nab Robertson, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Scott, promoted.

Royal Staff Corps—Second Lieutenant Philip Henry Despard, to be First Lieutenant, vice Robert, appointed to the 84th Foot; Ensign Arthur O'Brien, from the 80th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Despard.

1st West India Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Doherty, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Francis Fryce Brown, who retires.

To be Captain—Lieutenant Richard Story, vice Knox, deceased; Captain George Morre Ellis, from half-pay, 34th Foot, vice Burke, whose appointment has not taken place.

To be Lieutenant—Ensign Andrew Macintyre, vice Story.

To be Ensign—John Francis Grant, gent., vice Macintyre.

2d Ditto—Lieutenant Henry Paxton Williams, to be Captain, vice Clarke, deceased.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase—Ensign Andrew T. Grier, vice Grey, deceased; Ensign Frederick Boardman Gadd, vice Williams.

To be Ensign—Alexander John Clarke, gent., vice Grier; James Robert Grant, gent., vice Copp.

3rd Regiment—Captain Thomas Fletcher, to be Major, by purchase vice Delatre, promoted; Captain George Cockrane, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Fletcher.

Cape Corps (avalry)—Cornet Charles John Whyte, from the 40th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Heathcote, promoted.

Royal African Colonial Corps—Captain Henry John Kicketts, from the 2d West India Regiment to be Major, without purchase vice Maclean, who retires.

Unattached—To be Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry by purchase—Major Philip Delatre, from the Ceylon Regiment; Major James Charterton, from the 4th Dragoon Guards; Major Arthur Chichester, from the 2d Life Guards; Major John Van-leur, from the 12th Light Dragoons.

To be Captains of Infantry by purchase—Lieutenant John Richard Heyd Ramsbottom, from the 65th foot; Lieut. Lord Arthur Chichester, from the 7th foot.

To be Lieut of Infantry, by purchase—Ensign C. Tysson, from the 49th foot.

The undermentioned officer, having brevet rank superior to his regimental commission, has accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 25th of April, 1826.

To be Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Francis Fuller, from the 50th foot.

The undermentioned Lieutenant, actually serving upon full-pay in a regiment of the line, whose commission is dated in the year 1818, has accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 27th of December, 1826.

To be Captain of Infantry—Lieutenant Francis Austin, from the 7th foot.

Staff—captain Robert Carmichael Smyth, from the 65th Foot, to be sub-Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands, vice Graham Henry, who retires upon half-pay, receiving the difference.

Hospital Staff—Staff-Surgeon William Sibbald, M. D., to be Physician to the Forces, vice Dwyer, placed upon half-pay; Staff-Assistent-Surgeon James Barry, M. D., to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice Sibbald; Hospital-Assistent Michael Hanly, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Kennedy, deceased; Hospital-Assistent Charles Robert Boyes, M. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Dix, promoted; Deputy-Purveyor William Ivey, from half-pay, to be Deputy-Purveyor to the Forces.

To be Hospital-Assistants to the Forces—William Grunckschanks, gent. vice Boyes; Robert Primrose, gent., vice O'Brien, promoted in the 7th Foot; Henry Joseph Hunt, M. D., vice Lister, promoted in the 57th Foot Robert Allan, gent., vice Fraser, promoted in the 73d Foot; Samuel Maitland Haddaway, gent., vice Robertson, promoted in the Rifle Brig; Stephen Lawson, gent., vice Lloyd, promoted in the Rifle Brigade; Adam Thomas Jackson, gent., vice Gisborne, promoted in the 42d Foot.

Brevet—Captain Thomas Moore (1st), of the Royal Marines, to be Major in the Army; Lieutenant Talbot Ritherden, of the Honourable the East India Company's service, Staff-Captain at the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, to have the temporary rank of Captain whilst filling that situation at the Seminary.

Commissioners—To be Assistants-Commissioners-General—Deputy Assistant-Commissionary General John Edgcombe Daniel Deputy Assistant-Commissionary General—Deputy Assistant-Commissionary General James Thompson, Deputy Assistant-Commissionary General Charles A. Clarke, Deputy Assistant-Commissionary General Francis Robert Foote, Deputy Assistant-Commissionary General John Lindsay, Deputy Assistant-Commissionary General Allen Jackson Nightingell.

Memoranda—His Majesty has been pleased to prove of the Ensigns of the 87th Foot being commissioned as Second Lieutenants.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay:—

Lieutenant Edward Forde, half-pay 27th Foot Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Ausley, half-pay Royal Artillery; Major-General David Walker Colonel Robert Moncrieffe, Marines.

War Office, Dec. 10.

59th Reg. of Foot—Lieut. Gen. Sir F. P. Robinson, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Gen. Ross, dec.

Garrisons—Gen. Sir D. Baird, Bart. and G. C. B. to be Governor of Fort George, vice Gen. Ross, dec.; Lieut. Gen. L. Guard; to be Governor of Kinsale, vice Gen. Sir D. Baird; Major Gen. P. Anderson, to be Lieut. Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, vice Lieut. Gen. Guard.

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 10.

The undersigned First Lieuts. of the Royal Artillery, whose commissions are dated previous to the year 1812, have accepted the unattached rank of Capt. upon half-pay, viz:—

To be Capt. unattached—First Lieut. J. C. Burton; First Lieut. J. Day; First Lieut. W. Elgee; First Lieut. J. S. Law; First Lieut. C.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, BY THOMAS RIGBY.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28TH 1828.

A List of Ships employed in the Honorable East India Company's Service, Time of coming Afloat, &c.—Season, 1827—1828.

Voyage.	Ships' Names.	Consignments.	Tonnage.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	To be afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.
6	Dunira.....	Bombay and China.	1325	George Palmer, Esq.....	Montgomery Hamilton.....	1827. 19 Nov.	1827. 3 Dec.	1828. 8 January
2	Ebinburgh.....		1325	Henry Bonham Esq.....	Henry Bax.....			
6	General Harris.....	St. Helena, Bom- bay, and China.	1283	James Sims, Esq.....	Joseph Stanton.....	3 Dec.	18 Dec.	23 Jan.
6	Thomas Couts.....		1334	S. Marjoribanks Esq.....	Alexander Chrystie.....			
4	Sir David Scott.....	Bengal and China.	1342	Joseph Hare, Esq.....	John Orr MacTaggart.....	18 Dec.	1828. 1 Jan.	6 February
9	Marquis of Huntly.....		1275	John MacTaggart, Esq.....	John S. H. Fraser.....			
4	Berwickshire.....	Bengal and China.	1332	S. Marjoribanks, Esq.....	Frederick Madam.....	1828. 1 Jan.	16 Jan.	21 February
1	(New Ship).....		1325	John F. Timins, Esq.....	Charles S. Timins.....			
4	Duchess of Athol.....	Bombay and China.	1330	William E. Ferres, Esq.....	Edward M. Daniel.....	1828. 1 Jan.	16 Jan.	7 March
2	Abercrombie Robinson.....		1330	Henry Bonham, Esq.....	John Innes.....			
7	Earl of Balcarras.....	Bengal and China.	1417	(Company's Ship).....	Bryan Broughton.....	16 Feb.	13 March.	29 April.
2	George the Fourth.....		1329	(Company's Ship).....	Thomas W. Barrow.....			
8	Marquis Camden.....	St. Helena, Bom- bay, and China.	1261	Thomas Larkins, Esq.....	Thomas Larkins.....	1 March.	20 April.	29 April.
4	Macqueen.....		1333	John Campbell, Esq.....	James Walker.....			
4	William Fairlie.....	Madras and China.	1348	Joseph Hare, Esq.....	Thomas Blair.....	1 March.	20 April.	29 April.
2	Lord Lowther.....		1332	Henry Blanshard, Esq.....	Charles Steward.....			
8	Castle Huntly.....	China.	1311	J. H. Gledstane, Esq.....	Henry A. Drummond.....	1 March.	20 April.	29 April.
6	Canning.....		1326	(Company's Ship).....	Phillip Baylis.....			
6	London.....	China.	1332	(Company's Ship).....	Timothy Smith.....	1 March.	20 April.	29 April.
6	Orwell.....		1335	Mathew Isacke, Esq.....	William F. Farrer.....			

[Continued from the Gazette]

Manners, First Lieut. A. Carter; First Lieut. R. C. Wulff; First Lieut. J. Pascoe.
Royal Reg. of Artillery.—To be First Lieuts.
—Second Lieut. A. A. Shuttleworth, vice Bur-
ton; Second Lieut. G. Bingham, vice Day; Se-
cond Lieut. T. U. Walker, vice Elgee; Second
Lieut. J. E. Dupuis, vice Law; Second Lieut. J.
Matson, vice Carter; Second Lieut. J. H. Cock-
burn, vice Wulff; Second Lieut. H. S. Coombe,
vice Pascoe.

December 11.

To be Capt. unattached.—First Lieut. R. A.
Speers, First Lieut. R. Palmer; First Lieut. A. O.
W. Schalech; First Lieut. R. Litchfield.
Royal Reg. of Artillery.—To be First Lieuts.
—Second Lieut. G. Markland, vice Speers; Second
Lieut. J. Rill, vice Schalech; Second Lieut. H. C.
Bevan, vice Litchfield; Second Lieut. R. Robert-
son, vice Palmer.

Capt. J. C. Burton, from unattached half-pay,
to be Second Capt. vice Lempiere, retired on
half-pay.

ARRIVAL OF DON MIGUEL.

Official intelligence having been received
late on Saturday night, that the Portuguese
Prince, Don Miguel, would, if possible, reach
Greenwich early yesterday, the preparations
for his Highness's reception, which the unfa-
vourable state of the weather for the two
previous days had nearly suspended, were
resumed with great alacrity.

At an early hour yesterday morning, two of
His Majesty's state carriages, drawn by four
horses each, left St. James's, and arrived at
Greenwich before 10 o'clock. Half an hour
after, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence
alighted at that part of the quadrangle of the
Hospital which is occupied by the Governor,
Rear-Admiral Sir G. C. Keate, and he was
soon followed by the Spanish and Portuguese
Ambassadors, in state carriages, that of the Mar-
quis of Palmella being very splendidly decorated,
and the state liveries of uncommon richness.
Three or four other carriages followed with the
suite of the Ambassadors, and some distinguished
foreigners.

The gates of Greenwich Hospital were closed
against the crowd, but all respectfully-dressed
persons were admitted with out much solicitation
by the officers at the gates. A strong corps of
the police attended to preserve order, and sen-
tries of the guards were posted in all the avenues.
At half-past 11 o'clock his Royal Highness the
Lord High Admiral, in full uniform, wearing the
star of the Order of the Garter, and his
Guelphic star appeared on the terrace next the
river, to superintend the arrangements for the
reception of Don Miguel. His Royal Highness
was accompanied by the Governor and principal
officers of the Hospital, wearing their naval
uniforms; the Prince of Hohenloe Laugenbourg,
a remarkably tall and fine-looking young officer,
in British regimentals, said to be those of an
Aide-de-camp of His Majesty, and decorated
with several foreign insignias; Major Nicholson,
the field-officer in waiting; and the heads of the
local magistracy in attendance. A squadron of
Horse Guards were soon ordered to form in

front of the Governor's house, and the captain's
guard of the Coldstream formed on the other
side of the Green; the College flag was then
hoisted in the centre.

At twelve o'clock, it was reported to his Ro-
yal Highness that the telegraphic signals were,
owing to the favourable state of the weather, in
full communication down the river from one of
the towers on the roof of Greenwich Hospital,
and every quarter of an hour a report was made
by flags from Woolwich church, &c., announcing
the progress of the Royal yacht. All that the
by-standers could learn was, that the Dutch flag
had given way to the union-jack; but when
Don Miguel would arrive, the King's coachman
was himself unable to tell, though repeatedly
pressed upon the point by good folks whose ap-
petite for an early dinner was not diminished by
standing in regular rows, exposed to the water-
breeze. At half-past twelve o'clock the distant
sound of artillery imported something like an
important movement; but, to the great mortifi-
cation of the honest Greenwich pensioners,
whose hour of dinner is one o'clock, the old
sailors shrugged up their shoulders and said that
the sound proceeded from Tilbury Fort, and that
"the Frenchman"—a national designation which
they gave the Portuguese Prince, why
nobody could tell, except that it might have been
suggested by the unusual appearance of officers
in foreign costume parading through this fine
edifice—would not "haul up" before three
o'clock.

Couriers from Dartford, Cobham, and Gra-
vesend, were constantly riding into the principal
square of the Hospital with letters, which the
messengers always delivered in person to the
Lord High Admiral, announcing the progress of
Don Miguel upon the river; but their intelligence
was always anticipated by the telegraph line
of communication to which we have already al-
luded. A courier of a different appearance and
dress from the Kentish post-boys who had previ-
ously jostled through those who were stationed
near the terrace, arrived at one o'clock, and was
said to be the bearer of a despatch from the King;
for the knowing people remarked that his Royal
Highness held his hat in his hand while he broke
the seal. At this time a very interesting spec-
tacle met the eye. The old tars of the hospital
formed in line along the whole range of the
principal quadrangle, and the male and female
children of the marine school, 1,000 in number,
entered from their place of residence, and were
arranged across the area, so as to form lines of
communication with the colonnades, and the ap-
pearance at this time from the water was beauti-
fully picturesque. The diversified grouping on
the terrace next the water, composed of person-
ages in rich naval and military uniforms, to whom
were now added some of the members of the
royal household, in their elegant costume,—we
particularly noticed Lord Mountcharles, and
Colonel Freemantle; the parallel lines across the
green, formed of the old pensioners, the detach-
ments of Horse and Foot Guards, and then, in
the distance, the interesting coup-d'œil of the Ma-
rine School, terminated by the more remote
crowd, who occupied the higher ground, pre-
sented a combination of attractions which is
rarely found in public spectacles.

At two o'clock the spiral wreaths of smoke
from the three steam-boats escorting the Royal
yacht, were plainly seen below Blackwall, and

exactly at half-past two o'clock they reached
the place of anchorage at the stairs in front of
Greenwich Hospital. As the vessels were bring-
ing to, the whole cortege of distinguished perso-
nages in waiting advanced from the Governor's
house to the landing-place, and the Spanish and
Portuguese Ambassadors (as we understood)
were rowed off in the Admiral's barge, to the
Royal yacht, from which they returned in less
than five minutes, conducting Don Miguel and
his suite. His Highness was received on the
stairs of the water-gate by the Lord High Ad-
miral, and immediately conducted between his
Royal Highness and the Governor to the resi-
dence of the latter. The whole party proceeded
along the terrace uncovered. There was no
shouting, for there was not what could be called
an English crowd on the spot. The respectable
people who were admitted within the walls of the
Hospital did what well-bred people never fail to
perform,—return the obeisances of the foreign
Prince, who had just for the first time trod their
shore,—and imitate his example of remaining
uncovered while he passed.

History and physiognomy, unless both are false,
strangely differ in their portraiture of this il-
lustrious stranger. He is a young man of slight fi-
gure, apparently under 22 years of age; the ex-
pression of his countenance is mild, and his man-
ner as he walked along was timid, and naturally
consistent with his sudden exposure to the gaze of
such a throng, after the comparative seclusion
of a sea voyage. His eyes and hair are jet black,
his colour very sallow, and his nose rather aquiline.
His face approaching in contour to a long oval,
the mouth and chin of regular formation. The
general expression was certainly rather that
of a young person of mild gentlemanly bearing,
than that of a man prone to commixture with au-
gry politics and angrier sports. He is of the mid-
dle height, and was plainly dressed in mourning,
and in boots, without the decoration of any in-
signia. His Highness remained about a quarter
of an hour in the Governor's house, and at three
o'clock he left Greenwich Hospital in one of the
royal carriages, escorted by a guard of honour of
the Life Guards. He was followed to town by
the Lord High Admiral, the Foreign Ambassa-
dors, &c. While Don Miguel was partaking of
some refreshment, the band of the Coldstream
Guards played a Portuguese air, and "God save
the King." Before half-past three o'clock the
hospital was as free from bustle as if its repose
had not been disturbed by any pageant. Don Mi-
guel seemed to have a number of foreigners in his
suite, and some difficulty was felt in providing for
their accommodation to town, as the royal car-
riages were insufficient for that purpose. Chaises
were however sent for, though the necessity of
waiting for that mode of conveyance might have
been obviated, if the angry hint of an old tar,
holding some sort of office, for he wielded a ja-
velin, was adopted, for he, no doubt stimulated
by the infliction of two hours' hunger, said, that
there were "fine enough for people of that kind,"
always waiting outside.

It was said that Don Miguel would remain in
town last night, and proceed to Windsor to-mor-
row (this day.)

(From the Court Newsman.)

About eight o'clock yesterday morning two of
the King's carriages and four, with three of His
Majesty's Footmen to each, left town, and pro-
ceeded to Greenwich, to wait the arrival of his

Royal Highness Don Miguel. A captain's guard
of the Life Guards, and a Guard of Honour of
the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, were
also in attendance.

His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral
arrived at the house of the Governor of the Hos-
pital from his seat in Bushy park.

About half-past two the Admiralty yacht, with
his Royal Highness Don Miguel on board, cast
anchor opposite the stairs, in front of the square
of the hospital. The Prince landed at the stairs,
from the boat belonging to the yacht, the crew
of the vessel giving three cheers. The Prince
was received by the Lord High Admiral, Earl
Mountcharles, and Sir W. H. Freemantle, two
of the principal officers of the King's household,
the Portuguese Ambassador, Admiral Sir R.
Goodwin Keats, G. C. B., the Governor of the
Hospital, together with several Admirals, and
the principal officers of the establishment. His
Highness was conducted to the Governor's house,
followed by the above-named distinguished in-
dividuals, where a *dejeune* had been prepared for
his Royal Highness. The band of the guard of
honour received his Royal Highness with the
national anthem of "God save the King."

Shortly afterwards the Prince entered one of the
King's carriages, attended by Earl Mountcharles
and one of the principal officers of his Royal
Highness's household. The Prince and his prin-
cipal attendants, Monsieur de Saldanha, Count
de Villa Real, accompanied by Sir William Free-
mantle, followed in the second carriage. The Ro-
yal equipage, escorted by the detachment of the
Life Guards, proceeded to town at a slow pace.
At Westminster-bridge, the Prince was received
by a numerous assemblage of spectators, who
were collected, with every demonstration of re-
spect; the Royal cortege proceeded through
Parliament-street, Charing-cross, and Pall-mall,
to the residence of Earl Dudley, in Arlington-
street, where his Royal Highness arrived about
half-past three o'clock. The band of the Guard
of Honour, stationed in Arlington-street, played
"God save the King" on the arrival of his Royal
Highness.

The King's marshmen and porters, with some
of his Majesty's pages, were in attendance at the
Mansion.

His Royal Highness was conducted into the
spacious suite of drawing-rooms, which had been
fitted up under the orders of the Lord Steward
in the most elegant style. Soon after the arrival
of the Prince, Earl Dudley, His Majesty's prin-
cipal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, arriv-
ed in his full Court dress, and had an audience of
his Royal Highness.

In the evening a most sumptuous dinner was
served up on the King's service of place to his
Royal Highness. The Marquis Palmella (the
Portuguese Ambassador), and a select party of
distinguished foreigners, had the honour of din-
ing with the Prince. The house was most bril-
liantly lighted up.

After his Royal Highness had landed, the yacht
proceeded to Deptford dock-yard, where the do-
mestics, luggage, and carriages (to the number of
eight) were landed, and conveyed to town, guard-
ed by a small detachment of Life-Guards, where
they arrived about half-past seven o'clock.

Accommodation has been provided for the
Prince's domestics at Fagon's Hotel.

THE BATTLE OF NAVARIN.

The following details are from the *Plymouth Journal*, received yesterday:—The *Genoa* arrived at Plymouth this day week, and from the officers and others belonging to that ship, the subjoined extremely interesting memoranda have been obtained:—

The *Genoa*, 74, arrived here on Friday night, after a passage of twenty-seven days from Malta, bringing home the remains of her late Captain, the lamented Walter Bathurst, Esq. who fell nobly at the battle of Navarin. The *Genoa* having suffered more than any other British ship in the action, is in a very shattered condition, and is under jury-masts, her mizen being a mere spar. She is commanded by Captain the Hon. C. L. Irby, late of the *Ariadne*. Most of her officers and men being natives or old residents of this neighbourhood, the announcement of her arrival caused a very great sensation. At an early hour on Saturday morning the heights commanding a view of the Sound, where she lay, were covered with people of all ages and conditions, each individual anxious to get a peep at the vessel which contained a near relative or friend. Pratique having been granted, the officers and crew were permitted to land on Saturday, and many a joyous meeting took place between relatives or friends, who had so narrowly escaped the doom of perpetual separation, and many a tear was shed to the memory of those who had fallen. The late action has, of course, been the chief subject of conversation here, since the arrival of this vessel, and some interesting anecdotes and particulars have been communicated by the officers and crew, to their respective friends. The following particulars, which have reached us in an authentic manner, and may be received without doubt, we now lay before our readers—feeling assured, that even the most trivial circumstances connected with the subject, will be highly interesting:—

THE ADMIRAL.—During the action, Sir Edward Codrington set a bright example of coolness and bravery. He stood the whole time on the poop, constantly shouting to encourage the brave fellows about him, and waving in the air a white hat, which he wore. His escape is considered quite miraculous, as his situation was the most exposed one he could have chosen.

CAPTAIN BATHURST.—This brave officer was wounded early in the action by a splinter, which knocked off his hat, and slightly tore his face. Shortly afterwards a shot took off the skirts of his coat. The fatal wound was from a grape-shot, which entered his side, passed through his body, and lodged in the opposite side of the ship. He lived eleven hours afterwards. About midnight, shortly before his death, he was visited by the Admiral, who said, "Well, Wattey, if you die, you die gloriously." "I know I shall die, and that soon," replied he; "but Codrington, I hope you will remember my officers. The Admiral having promised to attend to his wish, the dying veteran seemed highly gratified. He made some other requests—all of which, except one, will doubtless be complied with. The request to which we allude was, that he should be buried at Malta; but the Admiral has thought it proper to preserve the body for an honourable burial in England.

Captain Moore, of the *Marines*, was buried near Mount Etna, in Sicily.

Captain Bell, of the same Corps, was consigned to a watery grave during the action.

Mr. Nickenson, the Captain's Clerk of the *Genoa*, died on board a few days before the action. He had been twenty years a Clerk.

Mr. Frederick Grey, one of the Midshipmen of the *Genoa*, had his arm nearly severed from his body by a shot, and it was found necessary to take it off at the socket. On reaching the cockpit, he called out to the surgeon, "Bear a hand here, my hearty; make haste, will you? The fun is not half over yet, and I must have another touch at the fellows." He was not, however, suffered to go on deck again.

When the Turkish Admiral went on board the *Asia* after the action, he was heard to say, with as much carelessness as if it were a mere trivial matter, "My head will pay for this."

The evening before the engagement, one of the Midshipmen, whose parents live here, seeing others engaged in making their wills, he thought himself of doing something in the same way; but when he had taken up his pen, he recollected that he had nothing to leave but his traps. He, however, would not have it said he would do so unkind a thing as to go out of world without at least saying a good bye to his parents; so he wrote a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

"Dear Parents—We are going into action to-morrow. Pray I shall be killed. If so, I shall be buried at Navarin, and that will save the expence of *John Hawker, Stoke*. I send you a lock of my hair. My traps will not be sold, but kept for you. Give my love to my brothers, and believe me your dutiful son."

We are happy to say that the writer escaped unhurt, and is now with his parents in this town.

A seaman having his leg shattered by a ball, underwent amputation with the greatest indifference to pain. When the limb was taken off, it was of course immediately thrown

overboard, upon which Jack called out to the man who had performed the last office for his departed leg, "curse your eyes, I'll complain of you to the Captain—although you were ordered to throw my leg overboard, you had no right to throw my shoe with it."

A marine of the name of Hill, who was quartered on the poop of the *Genoa*, had both his arms shot off at nearly the same moment. He instantly turned to Captain Dickeson, the Commander, who stood near him, and said with the utmost coolness, "I hope you'll allow, Sir that I have done my duty." The poor fellow is now at the Naval Hospital, at Stonehouse, but is not expected to recover.

After the action, an Irishman, named Phelan, who was cook's mate of the *Genoa*, was observed to skip about the kitchen with the most ludicrous manifestations of joy. On being questioned, he shouted out, "Och, by the powers I'm so glad the villains hav'nt spoilt the coppers—the devil a short has touched them."

There were several women on board the *Genoa*, and they afforded very great assistance to the surgeons in dressing wounds, &c.

During the action, two Greeks, who were chained to a gun in one of the vessels which blew up, escaped, and swam to the *Genoa*, and were taken on board. They instantly set to work at the guns, and behaved bravely. They were afterwards put on shore at Navarin.

DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY THE GENOA.—On examination of the *Genoa* after the battle, the damages sustained by her were found to be as follows:—The main and mizen-masts nearly cut in two—main-yard badly wounded in both yard-arms—foremast shot through in two places—two shrouds and spring stay of the main-mast only standing—all the mizen shrouds gone—shrouds on the foremast gone—the gammoning cut in several places—both catheads shot so as to be rendered useless—four boats sunk alongside, two of the booms very much damaged—several shot holes between wind and water—several of the iron knees and timbers, gone, besides other damages—spare topmast, topsail, and topgallant yards shot—many raking shot in the hull—hammock nettings much cut up—two stone shot, one on the lower, the other on the main-deck, each weighing ONE HUNDRED POUNDS—besides all manner of chain, bar, lagrage, and stanchion in every direction—several guns disabled, and all the running rigging entirely cut to pieces.

The two Turkish line-of-battle-ships which had been particularly engaged with the *Genoa* and *Asia*, presented after the battle the most deplorable spectacle. It is said, that each of them had on board 800 men, and very few escaped being killed or wounded. The *Albion* was at one time ordered to destroy the vessels, but the order was countermanded in consequence of the wretched state in which the survivors of the crews were found. The state of these ships, at that time, baffles description. Beams in two-decks falling in, and not a space two feet wide any where to be seen free from shot holes.

The scene after the battle is described by one of officers with whom we have communicated, as being truly awful and imposing. At twenty minutes after six in the evening, the enemy on all sides were completely beaten; and with the exception of the two line-of-battle ships above alluded to, one frigate, and a few small vessels, they were either on shore, sunk, burnt, or burning. The firing then ceased. Night threw her sable mantle over the bloody scene, and served as a pall to hundreds of dead or dying victims. The wind had totally sunk, and left a perfect calm, and not a sound was heard save that of a few random shots fired at intervals from the guns in the forts, and which rather added to than diminished the solemnity of the scene. The harbour, which had but a few hours before presented the most animating pictures imaginable, was now covered with darkness, and filled with desolation, which was rendered occasionally visible by momentary bursts of light from the burning vessels.

A few days after their arrival at Malta, the Allied squadrons were admitted to pratique: and the Governor, in honour of the late achievement, caused a *feu de joie* to be fired from the lines and by all the troops in garrison. By the sanative laws of the Mediterranean, the island of Malta is now under quarantine, having admitted the squadrons before the regular probationary period.

Two ring doves, which were purchased in Smyrna, and were on board the *Genoa* during the battle, have been brought home as a present to a lady in this town.

Extract of a letter received by an officer in this town:—"The Turks were quite prepared—the Dartmouth fired first, and, I believe, the little *Philomel* next, who very soon blew up her fire-ship, and then sunk a 12-gun brig; she then opened her fire on a frigate and two corvettes, and it really was a miracle she was not blown out of the water, but the Turks fired very high. A Russian frigate was standing in, seeing the perilous situation of the gallant little *Philomel*, ran in between her and her powerful opponents, and silenced them. Captain Davies, of the *Rose*, seeing one of the Turkish fire ships entangled with one of the French ships, and whose head sails she had set on fire, went with boats belonging to his ship, and in the most gallant manner towed her clear of the Frenchman, and laid her alongside one of the Turkish frigates, which very soon after

blew up. His dashing behaviour excited the admiration of every one in the Allied squadron. It is supposed the Turks lost at least ten thousand men. They chained their men to the guns, and a their wounded became useless, they threw them overboard."

In explanation, it is necessary to state, that the Rev. J. Hawker is Curate of Stoke Church, and that the name was mentioned in allusion to an anecdote which the youth, when at home, used to relate with great glee. The following is the anecdote:—"On Sunday, two sailors being together in Stoke Church, one of them asked his messmate the meaning of the letters I. H. S. on the pulpit-cloth. 'You fool,' says the other, 'don't you see it stands for John Hawker, Stoke.' This explanation quite satisfied Jack; not so did the sermon, for the parson preached so long that dinner was spoiled, and Jack vowed that he never would visit that church again. Some time afterwards, being at another port, he went to church, but he had scarcely taken his seat when he saw the letters I. H. S. on the pulpit-cloth. 'Oh, ho!' says he, 'John Hawker, Stoke, here too—I've lost one dinner by him—I'll be cursed if I lose another;' and with these words he made a hasty retreat from the church, congratulating himself upon his lucky escape."

THE CLUBS OF LONDON.

This book is ascribed to a Member of Brook's, and it abounds with Anecdotes of the most distinguished Members of that far-famed Club, in its most brilliant era.

That it will be read with great avidity we do not doubt. There are few men of any celebrity in politics or literature, of the past or present generation, that do not figure in our author's pages.

Is the author a Member of Brook's? We believe he is; and what is more, we think we can identify him.

We lay claim to no great sagacity in discovering what we do not believe the author wished really to conceal; and yet the strictures on several distinguished men in the present day will not be read by them with unmingled satisfaction. Men of experience and good feeling generally confide their impartial remarks on their contemporaries to posterity, for two reasons—first, because they know that the truth, when unpalatable, always provokes enmity; and secondly, because, except where some good purpose is to be answered, there is no use in dispelling the harmless illusions which most men entertain with regard to themselves.

That the writer has been unjust to several individuals, whom, though he has not named, he has sufficiently pointed out, we ourselves know.

His account of William Linley, the brother-in-law of Sheridan, is exceedingly characteristic; but Mr. Moore will hardly thank him for the following account of Sheridan's Biography:—"Linley imparted to Mr. Thomas Moore some interesting materials for the work which, under the title of a *Life of Sheridan*, is such a motley patchwork of misapprehension, mistake, and quotation from *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, that the slender streak of Biography that intersects its gaudy and enamelled pages is hardly discernible."

He is a warm admirer of Lord Erskine, but no very warm admirer of the Bar of the present day, as may be inferred from the following severe observations on one of its most distinguished members:—"Where is the monument which we were told was to be erected by the English Bar to his memory? Whose was the base envy, the low-minded aversion of his own person at fame, that extinguished the project? He is well known—the perfect, primiest peer of the modern Bar—the greatest among them in this day of its littleness. Honours may be showered upon him; but—

Ad populum phalaras, ego te intus, et in cute novi. How immeasurably below the masculine vigour of Erskine's eloquence is the sophistical wire-drawn rhetoric of this fortunate prater! Probably, in mere scholarship, S— is somewhat superior; for Erskine was no clerk in that department of literature.

In the character which he has drawn of Sir James Mackintosh, he is palpably unjust towards that Gentleman. This we can easily show if we had leisure at present. Speaking of his early style, he says, it "was disciplined in the school of Robertson and Gilbert Stuart, who by too cold a correctness, and too religious an adherence to the laws of propriety, have converted English into an almost foreign language."—All Scotch writers are necessarily haunted by the dread of national peculiarities, and look with suspicion on every idiomatic expression, and the charge of a cold correctness is therefore generally applicable to them; but Mackintosh is pointed and antithetic, and by no means chargeable with the heavy round-about modes of expression of Robertson.

Who, then, is the author of *Clubs*? He tells us he was a Barrister in the time of Lord Kenyon—that he has seen many countries. He introduces a letter written to him by Lord Erskine, when the Whig Administration was displaced, commencing, "Dear —," and when he was himself where the murmur of British politics could not reach him. He appears to have been a warm admirer of Fox. These are so many stepping stones. Shall we ourselves add that we believe he was absent during the Whig Administration as a Diplomatist, and that he was long before employed on a mission to a great Northern Court, in which Mr. Fox was understood to take deep interest? We are much mistaken indeed if we have not hit on the author, whom we will not allude to more particularly.

The Morning Chronicle Dec. 22.

THE WRECKER: A CORNISH LEGEND.

(From the *Naval and Military Magazine*, No. 11.)

—Towards the close of the sixteenth century, a horrid custom prevailed on the coast of

Cornwall, of luring vessels to their destruction in stormy weather, by fastening a lantern to a horse's head, and leading it about on the top of the cliffs, in order that the bewitched mariner, mistaking it for the light of a vessel, might be induced to shape his course towards it. This atrocious expedient was often successful. The devoted crew dreamed not of their danger until warned of it, too late, by the foaming breakers that burst upon them from the shore; and the vessel speedily became the prey of a set of ruthless barbarians, who, to secure themselves with impunity in their plunder, often murdered those who escaped drowning, and then called their booty a *God-send*.

In a small hovel, on the craggy shore of a deep and dangerous bay on the coast of Cornwall, dwelt one of these wretches—an old and hardened desperado, who united in himself the fisherman, the smuggler, and the wrecker, but the last was his favourite occupation; and such was the confidence of his companions in his experience in this capacity, that he was usually appointed their leader, and rarely failed in his office. His wife, too, encouraged him, and not unsuccessfully aided him in his iniquitous exploits. Disgusted with the wickedness of his parents, their only son left his home in early life, and sought to obtain an honorable subsistence as the mate of a West Indian trader.

It was at a period when a long and profligate summer and autumn had nearly passed away, that Terloggan, like the vulture, ever watchful for his prey, was more than usually observant of the signs of the heavens; nor was any one more capable than himself of discovering the most distant indications of a tempest. Nature had for several months worn a placid and most encouraging aspect. The soft and azure sky seemed to rest upon the transparent sea, and slowly-expanding waves swept with slow murmurs along the shivering sands of the deep bay with a wild and monotonous plashing, that seemed to strike like the voice of a prophecy upon the ear. Not more hateful were the glorious beams of the orb of day to the fallen Lucifer, as described by our great poet, than was the quiescent state of nature to the dark mind of Terloggan. In his impatience he cursed the protracted season of tranquillity, and hailed the approaching period of storms as more congenial not only to the gloomy temper of his soul, but to his interests. At length he saw, with a smile of savage satisfaction, the sun sink in angry red beneath the dim and cloudy horizon; heard with secret exultation the hollow murmuring of the winds, and beheld the blackening waves rising into fury and lashing the lofty rocks with their ascending spray. As the night advanced in chaotic darkness, the horrors of the tempest increased; and the long and loud blast of the contending elements rang out upon the air like the death-knell of a departed soul. "Now's thy time," ejaculated the old hag, his wife; "go thy ways out upon the cliffs, there's death in the wind." Terloggan speedily equipped himself, and ascended the steep promontory at the entrance of the bay. The usual expedient was resorted to; and he soon observed a light at sea as if in answer to his signal. His prey seemed already in his grasp. The light evidently approached nearer; and before an hour had elapsed, the white clear-reefed sails of the vessel could be dimly discovered through the darkness, and the appalling cry of the seamen at the discovery of their danger distinctly heard. Signal-guns of distress were immediately fired, and the loud commands, "All hands on deck," and "About Ship," were vociferated in wild despair. Every exertion was made to wear the vessel from the shore; but the redeeming moment was passed, the ship was completely embayed, and neither strength nor skill were of any avail in averting her impending fate. In a few minutes a tremendous crash, and a heart-rendering, but fruitless cry for help announced the horrid catastrophe; and the last flashing signal-gun revealed for a moment a scene too terrible to be described. The stranded vessel, hurled repeatedly against the jagged rocks of the bay, soon parted; the waves dashed over her shattered hull with relentless fury, bearing to the shore the scattered cargo, broken pieces of the wreck, and the tattered rigging; while the mingled shrieks of the drowning, blended with the roar of the conflicting elements, rose upon the ear like the despairing cries of an army of dying Titans.

There was one, however, in whose eyes such a scene was joyous—in whose ears such sounds were melody—and that being was Terloggan. He waited impatiently until the storm had some what abated, and when silence began to indicate that the work of death was well nigh over, he descended the well-known cliffs to dart upon his prey. Unmoved by the horrid spectacle (for the moon had broken from the clouds by which she had before been concealed,) he stood awhile gazing upon the scene of desolation around him, as if at a loss where first to begin his work of rapine. But to his surprise and momentary dismay, there was yet one living soul on board, who, should he survive, would interpose between him and his hard earned booty, and who, even now, loudly supplicating his assistance, to dispatch this unhappy creature in his exhausted and helpless condition was a resolution no sooner formed than executed. While he was appearing to aid his escape from the jaws of death, one stroke of his hanger laid him a livid and

mutilated corpse upon the sands before him. Terloggan, he then rifled the pockets of his victim, took a ring from his finger, and, laden with the most portable articles of plunder, turned his footsteps to his hut.—
“What luck?” exclaimed his fendlike helper, as he crossed the threshold of the door.
“Never better,” rejoined Terloggan, pointing to his booty. He then described the success of his hellish stratagem without even concealing the particulars of the murder; after which he displayed some pieces of foreign gold coin, and the ring which he had taken from the finger of the stranger. “Give me the light, Meg,” said the hoary villain. The hag obeyed. But no sooner had he examined the ring than he recognised its form and certain marks upon it. His countenance changed, and, with a groan of agony, he quickly handed it to his wife. She knew too well from whose hand it must have been taken, and, after glancing at it for a moment, yelled out with supernatural energy, “Oh, my son, my poor son!” and fell senseless at the feet of her husband. Terloggan endeavoured to master his feelings until the fact could be ascertained. He arose with the dawn, and hastened to the spot where he had left the murdered corpse. It was indeed his son. The stroke of retribution had been complete. Overwhelmed by despair, and stung by remorse, to which his heart had ever before been impervious, he determined on self-destruction. A few days afterwards his mangled body was found among the rocks, and was interred on the spot where he had perpetrated his last deed of blood. The chief incidents of his terrible story are still narrated in the neighbourhood which was the scene of its blood’s manifold atrocities. His wretched wife perished a few weeks afterwards by the fall of her hut, occasioned by one of those dreadful storms which she and her savage help-mate had so frequently invoked.

SUICIDE BY TWO SISTERS.

On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held at the Duchess of Oldenburg tavern, Goswell-street-road, on the bodies of Agnes and Sophia Anderson, one 35, and the other 30 years of age, sisters, who destroyed themselves by poison.
Mr. Henry Whitmore, 11, Great Bath-street, Colchester-square, surgeon, who said, on Thursday evening last the bodies called, and directed me to go to the house in Wynyard-street where the bodies were lying, and ascertain the cause of their dissolution; I found that Sophia, the youngest had been dead four or five days, and the body was in a state of decomposition; the eldest appeared not to have been dead more than 24 hours. On examining the stomach of Sophia I found it in such a state of decomposition that it was impossible to say with certainty what had been the cause of her death; I believe, however, that her death had been caused by tincture of laudanum; if Prussic acid had been taken internally, its fatal effect would have been instantaneous, and there would have been no trace of it after death. On removing the stomach of the elder female, I found that it contained a portion of oxalic acid, but taken in such a weak diluted state that it had not produced very violent effects upon the coats of the stomach; there was no destruction of the coats of the stomach, and but slight inflammation; it appeared to me that she had been in the habit of taking the oxalic acid in small quantities, but had at last taken a more powerful dose, which destroyed life.
Richard Hamilton Anderson, of Hoxton brother to the deceased females, was then examined. He said he was formerly a druggist, and is now not in business. On Friday evening I visited them at their lodgings, in Wynyard-street; my eldest sister said she had made an application to Mr. Radnor, surgeon, of Surry-street, respecting a 50*l.* bill which she had accepted, and which would become due on the following day; finding she had not the money to meet this bill, she made a proposal to Mr. Radnor to endorse the bill for 100*l.*, and which was to be made payable by another brother in India, and would have been cashed by the house of Mackintosh and Co.; Mr. Radnor, however, sent her a letter, declining this arrangement, and when I called upon her on Friday, she put that letter into my hand, and asked my advice in what way she was to act? I then recommended her to wait until the bill came to maturity; the witness explained that the 50*l.* became due in the following manner:—A sum of 250*l.* had been transmitted by their brother from India, for the purpose of apprenticing a nephew to Mr. Radnor. The 250*l.* was to have been paid as a premium; but as they had to pay various fees to the College of Surgeons, and other expenses, only 200*l.* was paid to Mr. Radnor, and they gave their bill for 50*l.*, payable at two years. They had been unable to meet it when due, and thought that Mr. Radnor would have given time for the payment; but having discovered that the bill had been negotiated, and Mr. Radnor having threatened them with legal proceedings if the bill was not paid, were terrified at the prospect of a prison, which would have been their fate if Mr. Radnor’s threat had been carried into execution. They have lived together, said the witness, since they were children, the fear of being separated was, I believe the cause of their terminating their existence by poison. His sister had been in the habit of receiving remittances from their brother in India, and sometimes as much as 200*l.* a year. The witness added, that a separation was to take place between himself and Mr. Radnor at

Christmas, and that was probably the reason of his pressing for the payment of the bill.
The Jury said they were satisfied that the fear of being thrown into prison had effected their minds, and caused them to commit suicide. A verdict of insanity was therefore returned.—*Times.* December 17th.

The Egyptian, LILBURN, from Bombay, has arrived in the Downs. She sailed on the 16th August, and brings communications to within a day or two of that date, but they are unimportant.—*Morning Chronicle.* Dec. 18.

Mr. Crawford, the Governor of Singapore, with his family and suite, have arrived at Gould’s Hotel, Jermy-street.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing to their respective destinations:—viz. Captain Joseph Stanton, General Harris, St. Helena, Bengal, and China; Captain Montgomerie Hamilton, Dandra, and Captain Henry Bax, Edinburg, Bombay and China. Captain Bryan Broughton was sworn in to the command of the ship *Earl of Balcarras*, consigned to Bengal and China.

The remains of Captain Bathurst will be buried with military honours, as 11 o’clock in the forenoon of this day (Thursday), at Stonehouse-chapel. A procession, composed of the officers and men of the fleet, the Royal Marines, and all the troops in garrison, will attend the body to its resting place. The procession will be formed at the Marine Barracks, where all the officers will appear with crapes on the arm and sword-knot. The battalion of the Royal Marines will head the procession. The body was landed yesterday at the Admiral’s Yard, and conveyed privately to the Marine Barracks. As an additional mark of respect to the deceased, the colours at the Citadel, St. Nicholas Island, the Marine Practising Battery, and Mount Wise, will be placed half-staff high, from 10 until 12 o’clock.—*Plymouth Journal.*

The Times.—December 29.

LA BELLE NUIT.

By R. HILL, Esq.

This poetical name is given, in the French islands of the West Indies, to the flower of the ‘Marvel of Peru,’ the ‘Mirabilis Jalapa,’ of the botanists. In the English isles of the Caribbean Sea, it is known by the appellation of the ‘Night Primrose,’ and ‘The Four o’Clock,’ from the hour towards sunset at which it begins to expand its blossoms to the evening dews.

Oh! faithful to the darkling hour
When the last sunbeam’s on the sea,
And evening dews fall on the flower,
And mountain winds breathe o’er the lea;
In that soft time—when whisper’d love
Finds rapture in its favourite bower,—
The pale blue star that shines above
So coldly from its western tower
Brings more joy of joy, lone flower, to thee,
Ador’d of the silent night,
Than brighter skies to those that be
Companions of the garish light.

Thine is the dewy drop that falls,
Like Pity’s tear for those that grieve,
The voice, when life with sorrow palls,
That bids the heart rejoice and live,—
Thine is the silence, when the soul
Communes in secret and alone,
And gazing on from pole to pole,
Sees other worlds beside its own,—
Thine is the soft, the placid hour,
And hearts at rest shall linger still,
To bless thy bloom, meek, modest flower,
And bid thee burgeon at thy will.

What though the azure dove hath sung
Its requiem to the setting sun,
And child and mountain glen have rung
With farewell songs, since day is done:
What though the humming bird hath left
The closing flower of day, nor turns
To cull one kiss from thee bereft,
And darkly lone like one that mourns,—
Yet shall the mock-bird linger still,
Upon its old accustomed tree,
And chaunt its sweetest-wildest trill,
And latest song, lone flower, for thee.

Pale blossom of the poet’s star,
Emblem of meekness and of tears,
As o’er the tremulous waters far,
The crescent moon in light appears,
I hail thee with a heart that feels
A dark’nd fate allied to thine;
For the chill wind that o’er thee steals
Is cold as friendship’s hand to mine,
The night hath shed its dews for thee,
My flow’ret with its tears are wet—
And I too, feel mine hours to be
Like thine, the gloom when suns are set.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF FORTUNE ALBRAND; WITH EXTRACTS FROM HIS UNPUBLISHED MEMOIRS.

[Translated for the ‘Oriental Herald,’ from the French Journal ‘Le Globe.’]

FORTUNE ALBRAND, born at Marseilles, in 1795, died in the island of Saint Mary, off Madagascar, the 11th December 1826. From his earliest youth his mind shone out with unusual brilliancy. A lively and premature comprehension of the genius of languages more especially distinguished him; and at the age of 16 years, he had learnt Arabic and modern Greek at Marseilles before quitting that city in quest of fresh lessons in the metropolis. In Paris he astonished his masters by his wonderful facility in acquiring with equal promptitude all the Oriental idioms. He pursued his studies of the Eastern languages under the celebrated French Orientalists M. M. Sacy and Langlès, and, under their protection, would no doubt have been soon placed beside them in the professor’s chair; but the restless activity of his spirit traced out for him a different career, and his passion for adventures and desire of travelling irresistibly led him on to another destiny. He went out to the Isle of Bourbon in 1810, with the modest title of Professor, but pre-resolved to give a wider scope to his active character. He soon, therefore, quitted that island, where the colonial life presented him nothing from which he might derive instruction, and boldly threw himself alone, and without a guide, among the people of Madagascar. The stories related of his facility in acquiring the language of those savages, of the ascendancy which he obtained over them from the very first, of the love and veneration which those people bore him, appear quite fabulous. It was then that the idea occurred to him of founding a colony on that lang, till then so fatal to Europeans. His projects were approved by the Government at home; men and money were placed at his disposal; and although a fatal climate destroyed, one after the other, all the associates sent out to him from the mother country, his indefatigable patience, and his vast mental resources, enabled him to overcome all obstacles, and the newly-founded colony of Saint Mary began to flourish. Prospects of great fortune opened themselves before the young chief, and already the rewards of the Government awaited him. For himself, not satisfied with directing and animating these important labours, he found yet another exercise for his talents. He committed to writing the ingenious and profound observations which he daily made, and formed a Malgache Dictionary, composed of more than 30,000 words, to facilitate the communications between Europe and Madagascar, that field of profitable but perilous commerce. These important pursuits and labours, and the interesting adventures connected with them, we propose to relate in fuller detail, taking up the history of Albrand after his arrival in the Isle of Bourbon.

The faculty he had acquired of speaking, and writing with purity and elegance almost every idiom of the Eastern languages, was twice, during his sojourn in the Isle of Bourbon, the means of procuring him a gratification which he could never speak of without emotion. On the first occasion it proved the safety of the crew of a French vessel, *L’Aigle*, commanded by the Captain Vaudriez. Surprised by a band of pirates in the Gulf of Ormuz, the crew were on the point of being massacred, when some letters written by Albrand, in the name of the Government of the Isle of Bourbon, to the Imam of Muscat, disarmed these pirates by diverting them from their cruelty to sentiments of astonishment and respect. The Imam himself experienced the same feelings his surprise was extreme; and he would hardly be persuaded that an European had written the letters he saw before him. The second occasion was still more remarkable. This occurred on the 19th June 1820. An Arab chief, or prince, an Ambassador of the same Imam of Muscat, was then at St. Denis, the principal place of the Isle of Bourbon, with a numerous suite. He was the object of the greatest attention on the part of the colonial Government. One of his followers stole two slaves of his, and sold them. The Prince, while yet at the height of his displeasure, meeting the guilty man in the street, and throwing a turban round his neck, dragged him to the ground to strangle him. A white man, recently arrived at Bourbon, and ignorant of the quality of the Arab chief, rushed to the spot, and saved the unfortunate offender from certain death. At this astounding attack on their chief, the Arabs expressed their indignation in loud clamour, and hastened to the Governor, crying out for vengeance. Every attempt to convince them of the innocence of the Frenchman proved vain, they were inexorable, and threatened to embark and leave the place. The moment was critical: it became an alternative either to break with the Muscat the friendly relations, which had been cultivated with the greatest solicitude for three years, or to sacrifice a colonist, whose only crime was an act of humanity. In this moment of anxiety, and while the perplexity seemed augmenting, a general cry was raised that Albrand alone was the man to acquire some ascendancy over these foreigners. His interference was requested. He waited on the Prince, accompanied by the colonist who had incurred his Highness’s anger; he spoke, and in the name of his companion, offered a simple apology. At his words, the exasperation of the chief became appeased, as if by enchantment, and relinquishing his idea of vengeance, ‘It is to you alone,’ said he to Albrand, that I grant the pardon of this man: I would have refused it to the Governor.

The Government, about this time, entertaining some new projects, deemed it advisable to open friendly communications with several chiefs of the coast of Africa. It desired likewise to reestablish its ancient rights over Madagascar and the neighbouring island. Albrand, who had already raised high notions of his aptitude for the diplomatic career, and was the only person capable of conferring, without an interpreter, with the Native chiefs, presented in his character and talents an assemblage of qualities, which it would have been difficult to have found in any other colonist. To him, therefore, M. Milus, the new Governor of Bourbon, proposed to undertake a mission of a very important and delicate nature. Albrand joyfully accepted the offer, and on the 16th of January, 1819, he departed on

board the goletta of the King, the *Amaranth* in quality of Envoy Extraordinary for Zanzibar, an island occupied by the Mussulmen Arabs, and situated opposite the coast of Zanguebar.

The most flattering instructions had preceded his mission, and the most complete success followed it. Two extremely important and rich islands, Monfia and Zanzibar, were offered to France by the King of Quilon. Albrand gave a narrative of the result of his mission, and of the observations made by him while engaged in it, in a memoir, which was forwarded to the ministry at Paris, with the most honourable testimonies and most urgent recommendations. This first success was the prelude to fresh honours and new dangers.

Named almost immediately, and without any solicitation on his part, principal commercial agent at Fort Dauphin, he was charged to explore the whole coast of Madagascar, and to go and take possession, in the name of the King, of Fort Dauphin and of Saint Lucie, ancient French factories, which had been for some years abandoned. The *Amaranth*, which was to convey him to all the places designated in his new mission, first touched at the isle of Saint Mary, and cast anchor in port Louis. Saint Mary’s was then inhabited by Natives only. The thought of one day founding a colony there was then far from the thoughts of the young traveller; but it was afterwards established, and a small desert island, in the bosom of the harbour, contains the ashes of its founder. It would seem that his first appearance in Madagascar was but to reconnoitre the site of his future tomb. The *Amaranth* touched successively at Tamatave, at Tintingue, at Saint Lucie; at last, on the 1st of August, 1819, Albrand planted the French flag at Fort Dauphin. His arrival put an end to the vexations which the small party of French, whom commercial affairs retained on the coast, had been subjected to.

By conduct, at once prudent and resolute, he soon made the French name both feared and respected by those half-savage tribes, whom his eloquence in speaking their idiom struck with admiration. The ascendancy which he acquired over them will not appear surprising, when it is reflected that among the Malgaches every matter is decided by the talent of speech; it is one of the distinguishing traits of the character of the people. He then addressed to the Government two new memoirs, full of most interesting observations and developing most important views of administration. It was at Fort Dauphin also that he collected the materials of his French and Malgache Dictionary, which he completed on his return to Bourbon, as soon as a violent malady, by which he was attacked, left him the power to do so.

The success which had attended his first diplomatic efforts led to other similar commissions. An expedition still more important and more difficult was contemplated. The Government of Bourbon projected an embassy to the most formidable Prince of Madagascar, Radama, the King of the Hovas, a people inhabiting a district of the interior, about eighty leagues from the coast. Albrand was chosen for this mission also. It was one in which the interests of the colony were most materially involved. The object of it was to be the first to aim, by being beforehand with the English, a prince whose genius and ambition rendered his alliance most desirable. ‘Radama,’ says Albrand in his memoirs, ‘although little known in Europe, appeared destined to change the face of Madagascar. Instigated by the thirst of conquest, and absolute master of the most industrious and most considerable nation of the island, he had brought all the neighbouring people under his yoke, and already the terror of his name had extended to the neighbouring countries. Active, resolute, of knowledge, and abounding in wild and crude genius; but cruel hypocritical, covetous, and stained with the blood of his kindred, was the Aurengzebe of Madagascar. An embassy to such a prince the Government deemed, should be attended with extraordinary pomp. All was ready; the embarkation was about to take place on board the *Rhone*, a pink, belonging to the French navy, when, by a blindness, the consequences of which are now forcibly felt, the Government suddenly retracting, sacrificed the future to some momentary views of economy.’

From this period the second part of the colonial life of Albrand commences. He had, till then, says the author of the notice of his life, laboured to acquire renown: but he was also desirous of enriching his family and of thus repaying the kindnesses which his father had lavished on his tender years, and he had yet done nothing towards the attainment of so noble an object. Looking around with this wish prevailing in his mind a grand idea suddenly occurred to him. He resolved, while he made a fortune for himself to give a new colony to France.

* The English have acquired an entire ascendancy over the mind of Radama. Incited and encouraged by them he had driven (in March 1825) the French from Fort Dauphin, where Albrand had planted the *Drapeau Blanc* six years before. He had made himself master of the whole coast from Foulpoint to the Bay of Antongil, on which till then, France had never found any but faithful allies; and at the instigation of the English, he had established there a line of custom-houses, which ruined entirely the traffic in rice and oxen, which the isle of Bourbon carried on for the consumption of the colony.

The French Government had for a long time desired to make, anew, the experiment of a military establishment at Saint Mary, of which many circumstances bespoke the necessity. But they saw that every establishment of the kind must fail unless some agricultural colony should be founded in the neighbourhood, to help to cultivate the soil, and to procure for the military the resource indispensable to their maintenance. The obstacles to the military colony were such, that although the enterprise had been long announced, the Government was obliged to withdraw from it. The agricultural colony presented still greater difficulties, and such as were almost insurmountable. The insalubrity of the climate, the mistrustful and vindictive character of the natives, the disastrous result of attempts made at different times within the preceding century and a half, damped the courage of all, and made them regard any new enterprise as an act of rashness and folly. On all these accounts the projects had but the greater charms in the imagination of Albrand. The danger, and he by no means closed his eyes to its extent, only inflamed his ardour of enterprise, and to the counsels and exhortations of friendship attempting to divert him from the fatal design, he answered, that the climate as well as the people had become familiar to him by long experience, and that he should succeed. And such was the force of his character, and of his irresistible confidence in his projects that to this, the most hazardous of all, he gained over two of his friends.

M. Carayon, a distinguished officer of artillery, consented to share his labours and perils, and went with him. M. Hugot, a rich merchant of Bourbon, although he had for a long time opposed his project, was ready to assist him with his fortune, with a zeal and disinterestedness the more remarkable, as at the moment when the two bold colonists embarked, the general opinion at Bourbon presaged them inevitable death, and to M. Hugot the loss of his capital. But fortune, in which Albrand placed a confidence often justified by the result, and of whom he observed, with unaffected resignation, when kindly reproached with relying too much on her, 'My friend fortune is better than I; she has never deceived me'—fortune did not desert him on this occasion.

He departed with his intrepid companion, the latter end of July 1820, attended by the vows and fears for his safety of the whole colony. He spent a whole year, like a real Robinson Crusoe, in a half-savage life, among six or seven hundred Malgaches whom he astonished by his labours, whose attachment he gained by his confidence in them, and whom he charmed by speaking their idiom, as if he had been born amongst them. He planted coffee, cloves, and all the colonial productions which would grow in the soil he cultivated, as well as all the trees of Europe which would flourish there; and lastly, by the end of three years, he had founded a habitation healthy, commodious, magnificent, and from the year 1823 the object of admiration to all who visited it; and of the wonders of which the recital, when published at Bourbon, appeared incredible. On departing for Saint Mary's in the last days of July, the two friends could hardly expect more than two or three months of fine weather before the *hivernage*, as the French, in the distant climes situated near the tropic of Capricorn, call the season which prevails there during the months in which winter reigns in Europe. It is easily conceived that there can be nothing in common between this *hivernage* and an European winter, except in the etymology of the word, which serves the French colonists for a remembrance of their country. In those countries, in fact, the cold season (and that term must be understood but relatively) takes place in June, July, and August; in the *hivernage*, on the contrary, the most ardent heat prevails, the sun being then almost constantly in the zenith. It is also the season of the terrible hurricanes which so often desolate the colonies; and in Madagascar it is that of the most destructive fevers; and the island, during the months mentioned, but too well justifies its name of the *Cemetery of the French*. At Bourbon the list of the dead is looked for after a *hivernage* as after a battle. M. Carayon had a sad experience of the effects of climate, Albrand nursed his friend, but was himself exempt.

In the midst, however, of the agricultural views, which required so much labour and care, Albrand was not entirely diverted from his desire of travel. As soon as the first plantations were sufficiently advanced to allow of the absence of one of the two associates, he undertook the boldest voyage ever conceived.

On the 17th of April 1821, he set out for Angoutzi, a road at about 60 leagues distance from the Isle Saint Mary! Alone, in a frail bark, and at the mercy of a few Native whom he prevailed on to accompany him and whose victim he might easily have become, impatient to explore some barbarous shore till then unknown, he committed himself to the ocean in an open canoe, with the continual risk of being swallowed by the waves, without any fixed design, other than to indulge his irresistible propensity for travel. In fact, he intended a voyage of twenty days, and he was five months on the waters. His family were unacquainted with the enterprise until some months after his return, they had an account of it in the following lines: 'It is not here the place,' he writes, 'to enumerate to you all

the adventures I met with in a navigation of a hundred leagues against adverse winds, in dreadful weather, in an open canoe; it will be enough for you to know that I remained five months without bread, wine, meat, or salt, and without hearing a single word of French.

In the interval a new Governor had arrived at Bourbon. The administration of that colony had been committed to a man who had known Albrand in 1817, and who took the liveliest interest in him. On his arrival, as the success of the two friends, although as complete as it was unlooked for, had not yet allayed all fears for them, he hastened to send him a King's ship to bring him to Bourbon, inviting him by letter to a conference. The first words of this letter are too remarkable to be passed unrecorded: 'Sir,' wrote the Governor to him, 'one who has had the happiness of knowing you but for a few moments only, cannot but love you all his life.' The actions of the Governor corresponded with his flattering expression. M. de Freycinet offered our young colonist the place of diplomatic agent at Bourbon, with advantages which presented strong temptations to its acceptance. Albrand, however, felt an attachment for the soil which he had, as it were, created; his engagements with his two associates formed besides a tie which his delicacy did not allow him to break. Yet, when his family and friends in France, informed of his rash resolution, wrote letters after letters to induce him to quit Saint Mary, M. Hugot, to whom they had also addressed themselves, behaved in the most upright and disinterested manner. He forwarded the letter to Albrand, and declared that he released him from all claims to his services at Saint Mary's. But Albrand was not of a disposition to be outdone in noble deeds; he would neither consent that the capital advanced by his friend should be lost, nor would he abandon the companion who had shared his voyage and his labours. He remained firm against all solicitation, and shortly afterwards refused, although with regret, but from the same motives, to go on an embassy to the same Radama of whom we have spoken above. During the two years which had passed since the project had been formerly in agitation of courting the favour of that Prince, many regrets had been expressed that it had not been persevered in. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, however, that on the refusal of Albrand to charge himself with it, the mission did not take place: He alone was capable of filling it.

In the mean time, the colony which he had founded continued increasing, and prosperity, order, and regularity, were completely established in its affairs. The Government of Bourbon had, at several intervals, sent to make of the two colonists the necessary inquiries to decide the expediency of establishing the military settlement first projected; and, on the strength of their answers and of their success, an expedition was resolved on. It at last set off from the ports of France; and towards the beginning of the year 1822, that is to say eighteen months after the arrival of the two friends, the military colony was established at Port Louis which became the chief place of the colony. Three-fourths of the men who composed it were carried off by the climate with appalling rapidity. 'I have seen four die to-day,' wrote Albrand, 'one of whom waited at table on me this morning. During the last month there have perished as many as thirty-one in a single day. In a word, out of 160 who arrived here, 97 have been carried off, and the rest are sick.' Albrand was greatly afflicted by these disasters, but he would not be discouraged. The men became at last more docile to the advice which his experience dictated to them, and from this the establishment derived great advantage. He refused neither fatigues nor danger, nothing, in short, when the common interest was at stake. He was in some sort the friend of the new colony. They acknowledged him as such, and had soon an opportunity of given a striking proof of the estimation in which they held him.

The Commandant of Saint Mary's fell a victim to the effects of the climate (the 2d of April 1825). His death, and the absence of all officers who had a right to succeed him, placed the colony in an embarrassing situation; and the vengeance of the natives, who had been provoked by vexations and acts of injustice, was to be apprehended. In this emergency all eyes turned towards Albrand. Although a mere private colonist, he was chosen, with one voice, chief of the settlement. Let him here speak for himself, that we may form an idea of the activity and talents he displayed during his short administration: 'My first care,' says he, 'was to introduce some regularity in the expenditure, in order to shelter my responsibility, and to mark a line of separation between the preceding administration and mine. On the day of my entering into office I commanded all subordinate officers to present me, within eight days, a statement of the condition of the effects belonging to the King which were under their charge. I gave orders that the battery of the Isle Madame should be strengthened with new stakes and palisades, that it might be capable of serving us for an entrenchment, from behind which we might resist all attacks from the natives. The Mozambiquees enlisted in our service, a robust and faithful race, on whose fidelity we might rely, I caused to be armed and exercised in the use of the musket. I also exercised at the cannon and howitzer the soldiers of the garrison, who the most part are but recruits. I convoked the natives,...

Still all these toils and fatigues but imperfectly satisfied the activity of his mind. To wait patiently the result of his labours, and to enjoy the gradual progress of his plantations, were incompatible with the need of action, and of new enquiries, which to him was life. Commerce again opened a career to his indefatigable ardour. The three friends entered into the speculation of contracting for a share in provisioning the isles of Bourbon and Mauritius. Albrand alone was charged with the care of procuring these various supplies, which consisted principally of rice and oxen brought from Madagascar. They required on this part frequent visits to the main island. Acquisition were there made of several spots of the ground, to which Albrand went, from time to time, to protect the occupiers by his presence. These journeys of his were highly serviceable to the new colony, not yet in a condition to supply all the wants of its own settlers, and to which the jealousy of the isle of Bourbon often refused the supply of articles of the first necessity. The care of furnishing its provisions once entrusted to Albrand: from that moment nothing was wanting to the general welfare.

The name of Albrand now began to be sounded at 2000 leagues from his abode. Without any solicitation on his part, he was received a member of the Legion of Honour, and the Geographical Society, established at Paris, wrote to him expressing their desire to enrol him in the number of their correspondents. A sort of universality in the languages of the East, rendered him a valuable acquisition to them; and this seems the place to mention that, after his arrival at Bourbon, he had added to those he was before acquainted with, the Malay, the Hindoo, the Souaib, and the Sanscrit. Thus he knew the classic languages of antiquity, the principal tongues of Europe, the most striking idioms of Africa, and almost all those of the East, and not only did he speak these languages, but he was versed in the literature of all such as had any. On contemplating this variety of studies and talents, receiving daily, as they did, fresh excitement from a life full of action, of dangers, of glory, and at once savage and civilized, we cannot but form a high conception of the numerous and splendid acquisitions for which letters and sciences might have some day been indebted to an imagination, rich with such various treasure, if, when restored, after a course of years, to his family, and to a life of repose, Albrand had felt the desire of recording, in works of some extent, the mass of ideas, of facts, of observations, and of discoveries, which must have been so long maturing in his head, with all the energy which solitude gives to thought.

In the meantime, circumstances around him began to give cause for uneasiness: the English, jealous of the rising colony, had excited the Hovas against it. The traffic of Saint Mary's with Madagascar, and the very existence of the colony, were menaced. Albrand redoubled his cares and his activity. The intimate friendship which subsisted between him and the new Commandant at the isle of Bourbon, assured him the liberty of employing, without restraint, in the defense of the colony, his talents, and all the knowledge with which his experience furnished him. The troops of Radama had pillaged and burnt all the villages situated on the opposite coast, and Saint Mary's at length became the object of their attack. A summons was addressed to the Natives, requiring them to acknowledge the authority of Radama. To this bold pretension, answer was immediately made by an energetic protestation. This conveyed to Radama, by the schooner the *Bacchante*, had such a happy effect, that that prince immediately acknowledged the sovereignty of France over Saint Mary's and sought to enter into negotiation on other matters in dispute. Albrand immediately departed on board the *Slyphe*, another King's ship, in quality of Envoy Extraordinary, for Foulpoint, where Radama had his headquarters; but Radama was not sincere and no conference took place. On the approach of such an envoy, the chief of the Hovas saw that, in consenting to give him a hearing, he should expose himself to yield more than he desired. The principal object, nevertheless, was attained, and the colony gained, from the prompt and energetic measures of Albrand, both consequence and freedom from molestation.

During these proceedings the agricultural labour had not been for one moment intermitted; on the contrary, he now gave them a more extended scope: he cleared new tracts of ground: to his plantations of cloves and coffee he now added a sugar plantation the works of which, carried on without interruption, were on the point of being brought to perfection at the moment of his death. Already his example and his success had inspired the rest of the colonists with a portion of that courage, which had enabled him to overcome so many obstacles. New plantations were established, and flourished by the side, and under the shelter, as it were of his. The aspect of the island became altogether changed, and instead of a few rugged and barren rocks, on which a few soldiers were stationed, France possessed a new colony.

A last and most important service remained for him to render to this colony of his own formation. This was to secure its political independence, in releasing it from the subjection to which the administrative hierarchy consigned it, under the isle of Bourbon, of which it had been the capital and the chief. This ancient colony could not, without inquietude, see a rival establishment increase and

prosper. He succeeded in doing this service also, and by a memorial to the Government (the last he penned), he obtained permission for the Commandant of Saint Mary's to communicate directly with the ministry at Paris.

All had now been done both for others and for himself. It only remained to await the result; and these results, however happy and rich they might have been expected to prove could not have been slow to follow. But he to whom they were attributable, was not destined to enjoy the fruit of his services.

He set out on the 20th of October 1826, for Teneriffe, and proceeded as far as Foulpoint, where a lieutenant of Radama then commanded. It would seem, although we have no certain grounds on which to affirm the fact, that the aim of this voyage was to confer with that chief on some points concerning the interest of Saint Mary. But his so frequent voyages to the main island had raised fears in the Hovas, who became already more haughty since the isle of Bourbon had, for three years, allowed to go unpunished the reiterated insults of that nation. In the councils of the new colony Albrand had shown himself their constant adversary, and of this they were not ignorant. The Hovan commander, nevertheless, received him with the greatest civility, but he could not succeed in the object of his voyage. Murmurs were raised against him, and obstacles thrown in his way. Fatigues and anxiety brought on a malady of the *encephale*, which, in his own words partook in no degree of the nature of the fever of Madagascar.

In 1820, when about to embark for Saint Mary's which was destined to be the scene of his fame and the tomb of his hopes he had written thus to his father: 'I am engaged to remain six years at Saint Mary's. Adieu! my dear and much-beloved father. Believe me, that I have no prospect so sweet and so gratifying to me as that of being some day able to make a return to you of a share of what you have done for me, and to acquit myself towards my family of the debt which your benefits have laid upon me. It is with this idea that I labour: with these sentiments, and with activity and prudence, why should I not succeed? In six years then—everything tells me I shall succeed.'

On the 11th December, 1826, the six years had elapsed, and he was no more!

Windsor, Dec. 28.—On Christmas-day, the King attended by the Royal Household, heard divine service performed at the Royal Lodge. His Majesty subsequently received the Sacrament from the Bishop of Chester, who officiated throughout the service. On Monday the Right Hon. Sturges Bourne arrived at the Royal Lodge, and had an audience of his Majesty. Although the temporary preparations for the reception of Don Miguel and his suite are nearly completed, his arrival at Windsor is not expected before this day week.—*The Times* Dec. 28, 1827.

The *Genoa*, 74, arrived at Devonport late last night from Malta, which she left on the 17th of November. She was immediately placed under quarantine, but having received *pratique*, this morning the officers and crew have been permitted to land. She brings home the body of her late commanding officer, Captain Walter Bathurst, who was killed on his quarter-deck shortly after the commencement of the battle of Navarino. When she left Malta she had on board the Bodies of Captains Bell and Moore, of the Royal Marines, the former of whom was killed at Navarino, and the latter died on the 30th of October, in consequence of the severe wounds he had received. It being, however, found impossible to preserve the remains of these officers, they were committed to the deep off the coast of Sicily. The *Genoa* is very much shattered, having suffered, more in the action than any other British ship. She came home under jury masts, and her mizen is a mere spar. She is to be immediately taken into this Dock-yard in order to undergo a thorough repair.—*Devonport Telegraph Office*, Dec. 15.

Lord Wm. BENTINCK, the new Governor-General of India, reviewed the troops stationed in the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, on Tuesday. His Lordship is Colonel of the 11th Light Dragoons, of which Regiment there are a considerable number at the Depot. His Lordship dined in the afternoon with Sir John and Lady Brown, and on Wednesday left Maidstone for Plymouth, at which place the Noble Lord will, it is expected, embark this week for the seat of his Government in India, in the Undaunted frigate. Lord and Lady MANDVILLE accompanied his Lordship.—*The Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 21, 1827.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn in to the command of their respective ships, viz.:—Captains James Walker, *Macqueen*; and Captain Thomas Blair, *William Fairlie*, consigned to Madras and China.—*The Times*, Jan. 3, 1828.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This undertaking is likely to be abandoned for want of sufficient funds to complete the excavation. The unforeseen accident of the irruption and clearing out of the water, it is understood, has cost the company upwards of 12,000*l*; but as they still want about 130,000*l*. beyond the original estimate, to complete the undertaking, there appears to be some gross blunder or mismanagement in this, as in many other of our public works, either in making the original estimates, or in the administration of the funds. We believe the Hammersmith Tunnel is the only work of the kind which has been completed within the original estimate of the surveyors.—*London Weekly Review*.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain John Small Henry Fraser was sworn into the command of the ship *Marquis of Huntley*, consigned to Bengal and China.—*The Times* Dec. 19.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, JUNE 2ND 1828.

IT again becomes our duty to issue an Extra to announce the arrival of the Honble Company's Ships EDINBURGH and DUTCHESS OF ATHOL—which we have great pleasure in doing.

The H. C. Ship EDINBURGH Henry Bax Esq. commander from Plymouth the 8th February.

List of Passengers:—Mrs Flower; Miss Aston Major Gordon; Lieut. Liddle; Lieut. McLean; Ensign Gordon; Mr. Webb writer; Cadets Kelly; Bacon; McKay; Morrison; Rollans; Shaw; and Chas. Jones servant.

Spoke the Ship BOTTON from Bombay on the 4th March and the H. C. Ship BOMBAY. Homeward bound on the 7th March, all well.

The H. C. Ship DUTCHESS OF ATHOL. E. M. Daniel Esq. Commander, from Plymouth the 29th February.

List of Passengers:—Mrs. Moyle; Furlong; Lloyd; Sharpin; Miss A. C. White; M. White E. Adam; Emy. Adam; Capt. Sir C. Malcolm; Superintendent of Marine, Lieut. Malcolm; Cornet Richards; M. Lock; Graham; Gordon; Dyke; Davenport; Borgoino; Weir; Wells; Turnbull; Aunesley; Bainbridge; Nixon; Brown; Rose; Prendergast; Willmott; Barthou; Lodge; Evans; Seaton; Campbell; Gordon; Jerdine; Daniel; Dent; Thacker; Hutchings Shepherd; Lynch; Walker; Cadets; Mr. Percival, volunteer Bombay Marine, Thomas Britton Servant.

By these Ships we have our complete Files of Papers from the 6th of January to the 26th of February—from which we gather the gratifying intelligence that England is still blest with peace—We now proceed to lay before our readers such interesting intelligence, as the unavoidable hasty glance at our Files will allow us.

The new Ministerial arrangements are announced in the *London Gazette* of Friday the 25th January from which we take the following Extract.

From the *LONDON GAZETTE* of Friday, January, 25, 1828.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 25, 1828.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing his Grace Arthur Duke of Wellington, K. G.; the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn; Granville Chas. Henry Somerset, Esq. (commonly called Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset); Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, Esq. (commonly called Earl of Mount Charles); and Edward Granville Eliot Esq. (commonly called Lord Eliot); and also Edmund Alexander M'Naghten, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

The King has also been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn the offices of Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has also been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the office and place of Advocate General or Judge Martial of his Majesty's Forces to the Right Honourable Sir John Beckett, Bart.

The King has also been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable John Charles Herriars to be Master and Woker of his Majesty's Mint.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 25, 1828.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Thomas Wallace, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile and title of Baron Wallace, of Knaresdale, in the county of Northumberland.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER, JAN. 25, 1828.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to pass the Seals of his Majesty's Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, for constituting and appointing the Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the said Duchy and County Palatine during his Majesty's pleasure.

On Tuesday the 29th of January the much expected Session of Parliament opened—the Lord CHANCELLOR the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the Earl of SHAFTSBURY and Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the Commissioners appointed to deliver HIS MAJESTY'S Speech, took their Seats on the Woolsack.

The Members of the House of Commons having appeared at the Bar, the Lord CHANCELLOR proceeded to read His Majesty's Speech.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty continues to receive from all foreign Princes and States assurances of their desire to maintain the relations of amity with this country, and that the Great Powers of Europe participate in the earnest wish of His Majesty to cultivate a good understanding upon all points which may conduce to the preservation of peace.

“His Majesty has viewed for some time past, with great concern, the state of affairs in the east of Europe.

“For several years a contest has been carried on between the Ottoman Porte and the inhabitants of the Greek provinces and islands, which has been marked on each side by excesses revolting to humanity.

“In the progress of that contest the rights of neutral States and the laws which regulate the intercourse of civilized nations, have been repeatedly violated, and the peaceful commerce of His Majesty's subjects has been exposed to frequent interruption and to depredations too often aggravated by acts of violence and atrocity.

“His Majesty has felt the deepest anxiety to terminate the calamities, and avert the dangers, inseparable from hostilities which constitute the only exception to the general tranquillity of Europe.

“Having been earnestly entreated by the Greeks to interpose his good offices, with a view to effect a reconciliation between them and the Ottoman Porte, His Majesty concerted measures for that purpose, in the first instance with the Emperor of Russia, and subsequently with his Imperial Majesty the King of France.

“His Majesty has given directions that there should be laid before you copies of a protocol signed at St. Petersburg by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty, and of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on the 4th of April, 1826, and of the treaty entered into between His Majesty and the Courts of the Tuilleries and of St. Petersburg on the 6th of July 1827.

“In the course of the measure adopted with a view to carry into effect the object of the treaty, a collision, wholly unexpected by His Majesty, took place in the port of Navarin, between the fleets of the contracting Powers and that of the Ottoman Porte.

“Notwithstanding the valour displayed by the combined fleets, His Majesty deeply lamented that this conflict should have occurred with the naval force of an ancient ally; but he still entertains a confident hope that this untoward event will not be followed by further hostilities, and will not impede that amicable adjustment of the existing differences between the Porte and the Greeks, to which it is so manifestly their common interest to accede.

“In maintaining the national faith, by adhering to the engagement into which His Majesty has entered, His Majesty will never lose sight of the great objects to which all his efforts have been directed;—the termination of the contest between the hostile parties,—the permanent settlement of their future relations to each other,—and the maintenance of the repose of Europe, upon the basis on which it has rested since the last general treaty of peace.

“His Majesty has the satisfaction in informing you that the purposes for which His Majesty, upon the requisition of the Court of London, detached a military force to Portugal have been accomplished. The obligations of good faith having been fulfilled, and the safety and independence of Portugal secured. His Majesty has given orders that the forces now in that country should be immediately withdrawn.

“We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty has concluded treaties of amity and commerce with the Emperor of Brazil, and with the United States of Mexico copies of which will, by His Majesty's commands, be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

“His Majesty has ordered the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every regard to economy consistent with the exigency of the public service.

“We are commanded by His Majesty to recommend to your early attention an inquiry into the state of the Revenue and Expenditure of the country.

“His Majesty is assured, that it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that notwithstanding the diminution which has taken place in some branches of the revenue, the total amount of receipt during the last year has not disappointed the expectations which were entertained at the commencement of it.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“His Majesty has commended us to inform you, that a considerable increase has taken place in the export of the principal articles of British manufactures.

“This improvement of our foreign trade has led to a more general employment of the population, and affords a satisfactory indication of the continued abatement of those commercial difficulties which recently affected so severely the national industry.

“His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he places the firmest reliance upon your continued endeavours to improve the condition of all classes of his subjects, and to advance the great object of His Majesty's solicitude—the prosperity and happiness of his people.”

Lord and Lady BENTICK and Suite sailed from Plymouth with a fair wind on the 18th Feby.: it appears that Lord MANDEVILLE who was to have accompanied his Lordship to India, in the capacity of Private Secretary, has for reasons unknown been recalled.

His Highness DON MIGUEL had returned to Portugal, after having received the most flattering attention from his Majesty, and the Principal Officers of Government.

Lord HILL assumes the Command of His Majesty's Army.

The KING has been pleased to appoint the Duke of MONTROSE Lord Chamberlain to His Majesty's Household, in the room of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, resigned.

The PORTE continues to exhibit the most hostile appearance, and active preparations are making for War.

We observe that the GENERAL PALMER, Free Trader Captain Truscott, bound to Madras and Bengal, was dismasted off PORTLAND on the 19th January during a heavy gale of wind—She however contrived by the aid of a Boat's mast to hoist a small sail, by which she was got before the wind, and fortunately made *Dunrose* in the afternoon of the same day.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship CASTLE HUNTLY is destined to proceed to the Mauritius about the 20th of March, and will

carry out Sir CHARLES COLVILLE, who has recently been appointed Governor of that Island, with his family, Staff, and Suite.

From the *LONDON GAZETTE*, Tuesday, Jan 29.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 29.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for granting to the Right Hon. William Carr Viscount Beresford, G. C. B., the office of Master-General of His Majesty's Ordnance of the said United Kingdom.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, William Dacres Adams, and Henry Dawkins, Esq's, to be Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

From the *LONDON GAZETTE*, Friday, Jan. 18.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 17.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Viscountess of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Joan Canning, widow of the Right Hon. George Canning, deceased, by the name, style, and title of Viscountess Canning, of Kilbrahan, in the county of Kilkenny; and at her decease, the dignity of a Viscount of the said United Kingdom to the heirs male of her body by the said George Canning, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Canning, of Kilbrahan, in the said county of Kilkenny.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the following persons, and the heirs male of their respective bodies lawfully begotten, viz.—

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, G. C. B., by the name, style, and title of Baron Cowley, of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, G. C. B., by the name, style, and title of Baron Stuart de Rothesay, of the isle of Bute.

The Right Hon. Sir William A'Court Bart., G. C. B., by the name, style, and title of Baron Heytesbury, of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts.

The Right Hon. Archibald John Earl of Rosebery, by the name, style, and title of Baron Rosebery, of Rosebery, in the county of Edinburgh.

The Right Hon. Richard Earl of Clanwilliam, by the name, style, and title of Baron Clanwilliam, of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary.

John George Lambton, Esq., by the name, style, and title of Baron Durham, of the city of Durham, and of Lambton-castle, in the county palatine of Durham.

Edward Bootle Wilbraham, Esq., by the name, style, and title of Baron Skelmersdale, of Skelmersdale, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED for the PROPRIETORS, at the GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10 MILITARY SQUARE by THOMAS RIGBY.